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A TRUE
HISTORY
OF THE
Horrid Conspiracy,

To Assassinate His Sacred Majesty
KING WILLIAM,

To raise a Rebellion, and to procure an Invasion
from *FRANCE*.

Being a faithful Collection from the Depositions
of the Witnesses at the Trials of the Conspirators.

With an Account of the last Speeches and
Papers left by those who have been Executed.

And a Journal of the most remarkable Proceed-
ings both at Home and beyond Sea, relating
to the Plot, to *Saturday, May 30. 1696.*

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To the READER.

THE Conspiracy, which is the Subject of the following Sheets, was certainly one of the greatest that ever was form'd against our Laws and Religion. The Spanish Invasion in 1588, was neither founded on a Design to assassinate the Queen at Home, nor headed by an Abdicated Prince from Abroad, nor countenanced and encouraged by Protestants amongst our Selves. The Gun-Powder Plot in 1604, was not undertaken in hopes of a Foreign Invasion, nor was there at that time any Confederacy betwixt Protestants and Papists to have overturn'd the Government. The Popish Plot in 1678, &c. was so far from being encouraged by any considerable Number of Protestants, that on the Discovery they did generally unite against it, tho' unhappily afterwards the Majority concurr'd to bring that Prince to the Throne, who had all along been at the Head of the Plot against our Liberties and Religion, which divided us into those two great Factions of Whig and Tory, that could never since be reconcil'd. In 1685, and some Years preceeding, our Danger was come to a very great height, for being made the unhappy Tools of destroying one another, the common Interest was sunk very low: And there were two Great and Patent Princes, viz. Lewis XIV. and James II. the declared Enemies of our Religion, then in the height of Prosperity, and supported by numerous Armies; yet when the Designs of the latter against our Laws and Religion were unmask'd, the generality even of those who had formerly been his Friends declared against his Proceedings, and join'd in the Invitation to the Prince of Orange, to come to the Rescue of our expiring Liberties and Religion. But in this last Plot, which broke out in February 1697, here were Protestants combin'd with Papists to murder our King, on whose Life, under God, the Security of our Laws and Religion depends. Here was a French Army.

To the Reader.

Army for the Incouragement of the Assassines, just ready to pour in upon us, after the Perpetration of the horrid Plot, and a formidable Conspiracy of Protestants and Papists to have join'd them with a great Force on their arrival. The greatest part of our Fleet was in the Mediterranean, and most of the remainder had been also sail'd thither, if not happily prevented by contrary winds. All our Land Troops, except a very few, were in Flanders; the two Nations were jarring about the Scots East-India Company; The People were generally uneasie because of the badness of the Coin, and other subjects of Discontent, were craftily and maliciously suggested by our Common Enemies, who were confident that Heaven had declar'd in their Favours, and were just ready to have giv'n the fatal blow; so that 'tis apparent our danger was never so great at any time before.

This consideration alone, seeing there's something of pleasure in recounting past Dangers, is sufficient to recommend the following Sheets, which contain in the first place a true History of the Plot; being a faithful Collection of all that has been depos'd concerning it at the Trials of the respective Criminals. And in the next place, a Journal of the most remarkable Proceedings upon the Discovery both at Home and beyond Sea, as publish'd in Foreign Gazettes, and the Current News at Home. Here are also exhibited the dying Speeches of all the Criminals, thus Posterity may see and be possess'd with Horrour against those Principles; by which some wretched Protestants have been so much insatuated, as to say at the Gallows, That to restore a Popish King with a French Popish Army, was the Cause of God and true Religion.

A True HISTORY of the Horrid
Conspiracy, to Assassinate His Sacred
Majesty King WILLIAM, to Raise
a Rebellion, and to Procure an Invasion
from France, &c.

THE horrid Design to Assassinate our Gracious Sovereign King *WILLIAM*, appears to have been the solid Result of frequent Consults, and the mature Fruit of perperse Malice; for Colonel *Parker* propos'd it to Monsieur *de la Rue* five or six Years ago at *St. Germain's*, and told him that he would impart it to the Earl of *Melfort*, who was then King *James's* Secretary in *France*.

About two Years after, being a little before the late *La-Hogue* Expedition, the Colonel came over to *England*, and would have perswaded Monsieur *de la Rue* to come with him; but he thinking fit to know my Lord *Melfort's* Mind in it, was advis'd by his Lordship to stay a while, because *there was something a doing that would please him*; but it pleas'd God, whose Providence hath been always so Con-
stant in his Majesty's Preservation, to disappoint their Design at that time.

However, M. *de la Rue* came over to *England* afterwards, and conversed with Sir *W. Perkins*, Captain *Porter*, Mr. *Charnock*, Mr. *King*, &c. and was present with them at several

Conferences and Consultations about this Matter in *January, February, and March, 1694*. And at the *Mitre-Tavern* in *St. James's-Market*, they ask'd him if he would be concerned in easing them from the Yoak that lay upon them? meaning the present Government: And Captain *Porter* told him, That the design was to take the King off, or else to hurry Him away to *Rumney-Marsh* alive, and carry Him into *France*; and if they could not take Him alive, then they would assassinate Him, and pretend it was done by a random Shot. They told him further, That they had sent to King *James* for a Commission to execute this Matter, as thinking it a necessary Authority for them to act by; but, the Commission being long delay'd, they resolv'd to do it without one; and a few days before the King was to go to *Flanders*, they said, That all things were in readiness for their Design, but they wanted a Ship to carry the King off, and endeavoured to hire one at *Deal*, *Charnock* having a Recommendation to some Body there for that purpose: But it is far more probable that the Ship was to have carried themselves off after the Assassination, because the French Troops were not then in a readiness to protect them, nor had they any Party form'd in the Kingdom that were able to do it; but however that is, the King went suddenly to *Flanders*, and so the Design was suspended till his return this last Winter.

In *November* and *December* last they re-sum'd their Consultations, and told *de la Rue*, that a Major-General was coming from *France*, and that a Man of Quality about Town had offered to disburse two or three thousand Pounds, if King *James* would give order for it; which, he suppos'd, was to buy Horses for the Design.

About the beginning of *February* following, they told *de la Rue*, that the said Major-General was come over from *France*, with a great many others, and that something would be put in execution speedily for the King's Service. This
Major-

Major-General and others, was Sir *George Barclay*, with a Brigadier, and Sub-Brigadier, and some other Officers, and about 16 Troopers of the late King *James's* Guards, who were subsitied at the Rate of 4 s. per Day, as the Guards were here, and did not stir abroad without leave: And with them Mr. *Charnock* and Captain *Porter* had several Conferences, to contrive how to assassinate King *William*: Which they look'd upon themselves as authoriz'd to do by the late King's Commission, brought over by Sir *George Barclay*, to levy War upon the Person of King *William*; which Sir *William Perkins* told Captain *Porter* he had seen, and that it was all writ by King *James's* own Hand, and signed by himself. In the next place they debated the several Proposals for doing it; some being for attacking the King as he came from *Richmond* upon the Road, and others propos'd it to be done when he was on Horse-back at *Cue*, and Sir *George Barclay* was for having it done by Ambuscade in the Park by *Richmond*, where a certain Number of Men on foot should lie in the Wood to attack the King as he came by, and the rest of the Conspirators should at the same time fall on the Guards; Sir *George* saying that he had as much Money as would buy 40 Horses for the Design: Sir *William Perkins* said, he would lend five, three of which should be mounted with his own Men. Captain *Charnock* undertook to furnish six or seven Men out of the Country; Captain *Porter* promis'd he would bring seven Men and Horses; and Sir *George Barclay* said further, that *Lowick* and others, who came over with him from *France*, would engage in the Design, and make up the Number.

On *Saturday*, the 8th of *February*, Captain *Porter*, Captain *King*, and Mr. *Knightly*, went and view'd the Ground on both sides of the River, having lain the Night before at the *Swan-Inn* in *Knights-bridge*. On the *Saturday Evening* they return'd and made their Report to the Company, and then it was agreed, that the horrid Murder should be

perpetrated in the Lane betwixt *Brandford* and *Turnham-Green*. Sir *George Barclay* had bought 20 Horses for the Expedition, and the Men they had provided being about 45, were to have been divided into three Parties, and Sir *George Barclay* was to have four out of each Party to seize upon the King's Coach, and to shoot into it, and kill the King, and all those that were with Him. And Brigadier *Rookwood* was to have commanded one Party of Sir *G. Barclay's* Men to attack the Guards, and Captain *Porter* another to attack the Guards on both sides of the Lane, and Captain *Charnock* was to command a fourth Party to attack the Guards on the Rear, all of 'em were to fall on as soon as Sir *George* and his Party fired upon the Coach, and they were to be dressed in Country-mens Habit, that they might be the less taken notice of. They rejoiced mightily at the fitness of the Place, saying, that it was the rarest for the execution of the Design that could possibly be thought of, as having the Park-Pales on one side, and the River on the other : The Lane being moreover so narrow, that the Officers and the Guards could go but very few abreast : They design'd likewise to have laid an Ambuscade behind the Park-Pales, and to have had the Pales sawed so far, that, when the King's Coach came into the Place, they might have been easily broken down for the Horsemen to attack the King in his Coach ; and said, that ten or twelve Men on the other side would beat 100 of the Guards during the Consternation, especially having the Park-Pales before them for their defence.

Having thus resolved on the place, they appointed *Chambers* and *Durance* as two Orderly Men or Spies to lie at *Kensington*, the one to give Intelligence when the Guards went out, and the other to give an account when the King went, and as soon as they should receive advice that the King was gone, they were to go by three or four in a Party to prevent suspicion, and to disperse themselves in the several Inns which

which *Durance* had viewed before hand about *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, where they were to be billeted by two or three in an Inn that they might not be observed. *Sir George Barclay* was to be at the King of *Bohemia's-Head* in *Turnham-Green*, having appointed a Man to acquaint him when the King Landed, and then he was to give notice to the rest who were to form themselves into several Bodies, and take their Posts as agreed upon, and when the Matter was over, they were to make the best of their way to *London*, and lurk there till the *French* Troops Landed, of which they had assurance upon the least intimation of the Success of the Conspiracy, as also that 4 or 5000 *French* were to Land in *Scotland* to give a Diversion there.

The Design and Method being resolved on, their next care was to provide Men, Horses, and Arms, and to appoint a day for the Execution of it; and the first day they fixt upon, was *Saturday* the 15th of *February*, but the King not going abroad that day, *Chambers* one of the Orderly Men gave notice of it about Noon to *Charnock*, who sent word to Captain *Porter* by a Note subscribed *Robinson*, which was a name that *Charnock* us'd sometimes to go by, and so their Rendezvous was Countermanded.

However they continued in their Resolutions to prosecute the wicked Design, and in order thereunto, met about it at the *Sun-Tavern* in the *Strand*, on *Friday* the 21st of *February*, being the day before they intended to make the second attempt; there they discoursed about half an hour of their former disappointment, and several of them express'd their fears of the things being discovered, but Captain *Porter* telling them, that if it had been so, they should have been taken up before that time, they resolved upon the Perpetration of the horrid Fact next day. Captain *Porter* complaining that his Horses were sick, *Sir William Perkins* undertook to furnish him by means of *Mr. Lewis*, Gentleman of Horse to the Earl of *Beversham*, who had promis'd it; and accordingly
Mr.

Mr. *Lewis* sent three Horses with Saddles, Holsters, and Pistols to the *George-Inn* in *Holborn*. Then Sir *William Perkins*, and Captain *Porter*, and Mr. *Charnock* communicated the Lists of the Men which they were to furnish towards the Design to one another, and Captain *Charnock* went to look after his Men, whom he had brought up out of the Country on purpose. And Captain *Porter* sent *Keys* to hire other Horses for the Expedition. Then each of 'em took care to have their *Quota* of Men in readines against the next day, some of whom as *Cranburn*, *Kendrick*, and *Keys* were in an adjoining Room. Captain *Porter* had a Musquetoon that carried eight Bullets, which he promised to lend to Captain *Pendergras*, and told him, that if the King's Coach made any great haste to get away, he might easily prevent it by killing or laming one of the Horses with that Gun. And Captain *King* did thereupon say to Captain *Pendergras*, *I hope you will not fear to break the Glasse-Windows*; to which *Pendergras* replied no, and that he would have an *Hand* or a *Finger* in the *Business*. However the Conspirators met with several disappointments both as to time and men, for one of Major *Lowick's* Men having told his Wife, that he was to mount for King *James's* Service, she followed him to the Coffee-house, and cried after him, so that he was oblig'd to abscond; *Kenrick* another of them pretended that he had broke his Arm; *Sherborn* askt so many Questions concerning the Affair, when propos'd to him, that they durst not trust him; one *Plowden* whom they had very much reckoned upon, did also disappoint them; and one *Sweet* an Excise-man, whom Sir *William Perkins* design'd to have employed in it, having told Sir *William* upon his asking him the Question, in what condition he had left his Family, that they were but very ill provided for, was thought fit to be dispenced with. *Charnock* either out of suspicion of Monsieur *De la Rue*, or because of some aversion to him, had told him some time before, that the Design of Assassinating the King was laid aside, because

and that he found those People who were Sanguine, hot and forward, were now grown cold, that he believed the King was acquainted with it, because he had not been abroad a good while, and that he heard it was agreed in Council on the *Friday* night to take up several People, adding, that to communicate Designs of that Nature to many People, or to delay them, were both dangerous, and that not above three ought to be acquainted with it; but Captain *Porter* told Monsieur *De la Rue*, that he found all People that were concerned as resolute for the Execution of it as ever they were.

There happened also before this some differences amongst them, about the way of putting the Design in Execution; Captain *King* reflected upon *Charnock*, alledging that he did not argue like a Soldier, and that he desired to have his Post in as little danger as possible; he reflected also upon Captain *Porter*, saying That he had as much Fat in his Brains as he had in his Body, and was angry because the Proposal of doing it by Ambuscade, which was made by himself and *Durance* was rejected, and told M. *De la Rue*, that because Sir *George Barclay* was not sure enough of Horses to carry them off after the Assassination, therefore they resolv'd to attack His Majesty in the Lane betwixt *Brandford* and *Turnham-Green*. On *Tuesday* the 11th of *February*, M. *De la Rue* met *Keys* in the Street, who told him he was going with a Lorrying Trumpet to Sir *William Perkins* for his Troop of Horse; and a little after M. *De la Rue* met Captain *Porter*, who told him that all the Company would be at the *Nagg's-Head* about 7 or 8 a Clock that night, at which time M. *De la Rue* went thither, expecting to have been admitted, and askt for Captain *Porter*, but was told that he was above with several other Persons, and in the mean time a Coach arriv'd at the Door with two *Scotch* Gentlemen, whereof Sir *George Barcklay* was suppos'd to be one, and a little after comes Captain *Charnock* and another likewise in

a Coach, and the Captain endeavoured to hide himself from M. *De la Rue*, but perceiving he could not, he askt *De la Rue* if he would not go up Stairs to the Company, which he refus'd, saying, *He would not trouble them, because he heard they were busie*, but took this repulse so ill, that he had some thoughts of going to the Duke of *Shrewsbury's* Office immediately for some Messengers to apprehend them, but forbore, because he thought he had not enough then to make it out against them, and so dissimled his purpose for some time longer, and to possess them with an opinion of his being cordial in the Design, propos'd some Names of Men to make up the deficient Number of those who were to be in the Assassination, and so they pressed forward towards the Execution of the horrid Parricide as above-mentioned, which was happily prevented by Captain *Pendergras* and Monsieur *De la Rue's* discoveries, whereof they themselves gives the following Account.

Captain *Pendergras* having received a Message from Captain *Porter* about the 11th of February last, to come to Town he met him on the 13th at the *Blue-Pasts* in *Spring-Garden*, where Captain *Porter* told him of the Design to kill the King, and that Sir *George Barcklay* and other Officers were come on purpose out of *France*, in order to put the same in Execution. Captain *Pendergras* was much troubled at the hearing of this, but said nothing, designing assoon as he could to acquaint the Earl of *Portland* with it, which he did on Friday the 14th of February at Night; and the Earl having imparted it to the King, His Majesty desired to speak with Captain *Pendergras* who was carried by the Earl of *Portland* into the King's Closet after 12 at Night. His Majesty askt some Questions at the Captain, who declared what he knew of the Matter, but refus'd to name any Persons, saying, *That his Intention was only to prevent the Execution of the barbarous Design, and not to be an Evidence:* Whereupon the King promis'd him that he should be safe, and

and not forced to come in as Evidence, and so the Captain told all he knew, the Earl of *Portland* and my Lord *Cutts* being present with His Majesty.

That he design'd to have discovered it last year, if it had come to an head and been ripe enough for Execution, but seeing it came to no head then, he deferred troubling the King with it. He designed also to have prevented any mischief if the King had gone out on the 15th of *February* last, by acquainting two or three General Officers with it, and dividing some of the Guards into several Parties in the Lanes betwixt *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green*, and so to have surpriz'd the Assassines and their Horses in the several Inns where they were quartered. But on *Monday* the 17th of *February*, fearing that they might alter their Resolution, and that he should not know how it was to be done, he went to acquaint Brigadier *Lewson* with the Matter, but he was gone out of Town. Next day he met with the Brigadier, inform'd him of the business, and begg'd of him to acquaint the King with it, which he promis'd to do.

Tho' the Matter was thus discovered, the Assassines knew nothing of it whatever they might suspect, but still prepared for the Execution; and that Morning when the second attempt was to have been made, their Horses and Men were in readiness: and upon the News from *Chambers* one of their Orderly Men, that the King was to go abroad that day, they expressed a great deal of Joy.

But on the Receipt of another Message from *Chambers* that the King did not go abroad that day, they were put into a very great confusion, and concludes that the thing was discovered, and so much the rather because they had been disappointed two *Saturdays* together. At the same time *Keys* came up and told them that the Guards were all come back in a foam, that the King's Coaches were brought back to the Meuse, and that one of my Lord of *Oxford's* Regiment told him the People muttered something of a Disco-

very. However they would not part without drinking traitorous Healths to the restoring of the late King, and his Queen, and the Prince of *Wales*; and Mr. *Porter* took an Orange in his hand and squeez'd it, and began an Health to the rotten Orange, and said, tho' we are disappointed one day, I hope to have another, and so the said Health went round, then Captain *Porter*, Captain *Pendergras*, and Mr. *Keys* went out of Town to hide, because Mr. *Pendergras* was resolved not to be an Evidence, but *Keys* was first sent to acquaint *Charnock* where they might be heard of, and to tell him that if the Matter was not discovered, they would still go on to put it in execution. They would have had M. *De la Rue* go with them, but he refused, pretending to have business at *Doctors-Commons*. Captain *Porter* being gone, the Company broke up, and *De la Rue* about four in the Afternoon went to *Charnock's* Lodgings, where he saw one *Douglas*, one *Trevor*, *White*, *Louthorp*, and *Mason*, and four Troopers of the Earl of *Oxford's* Regiment, and they were drinking the same Healths as before-mentioned, and to the restoring of King *James*, the Queen, the Prince of *Wales*, and to the Grand Monarch as they called him the *French King*.

This Horrid Plot being discovered to the Government as abovementioned. Messengers assisted with some Souldiers were sent on *Saturday* the 22^d. of *February* at night, to take up such of the Conspirators as they had received Information of, and the Lord *Cutts* being entrusted with the Management of what related to the apprehending of the Conspirators, behaved himself therein with his usual Conduct and Courage, so that many of the Conspirators were taken up on *Sunday* the 23^d.

On *Monday February* the 24th, His Majesty came to the House of Peers attended with the usual Solempnity, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne; the Commons were sent for, and His Majesty in His Speech to both Houses of Parliament, acquainted 'em with the Plot.

On

On the 12^d. of *February*, at night, *Charnock* meeting one *Bertram*, who was to have been engaged in the Design, he told him, that he heard of Warrants being out against them, and said they had as good if he would come to his Lodging, go out to *Kensington*, do the Work at once, and take the Prince of *Orange* off, and then they should be at quiet, and have the King peaceably here, so resolute was that Wicked Man in the pursuit of the Horrid Design. Sir *George Barclay* did then also send to Captain *Porter*, desiring him to come to his Lodgings that night; but the Captain did not think it safe to do so, and went out of Town with *Pendergras* and *Keys* to *Leatherhead* in *Surrey*, where they were taken the *Thursday* after, and brought to *Whitehall* on *Friday* night, when Captain *Porter* being examined before the Council, seem'd to be sorry for his fault, and promis'd to make Attonment by a Discovery; whereupon the Lord *Cutts* came out and acquainted Mr. *Pendergras* with Captain *Porter's* having acknowledged the whole Matter, and that he had named him, which he thought had discharged him from any obligation of friendship, and so Captain *Pendergras* became willing to serve the Government likewise as an Evidence. This is what has hitherto come to light, as to the History of the Conspiracy against the King's Life.

And as to the Original of it: it appears by the depositions of Captain *Porter* at the several Trials of *Charnock*, *King*, and *Keys*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Perkins*, Brigadier *Rookwood*, and Mr. *Cranburn*, that Sir *George Barclay* brought over a Commission all writ by the late King's own Hand, and signed by himself to Levy War upon the Person of the Prince of *Orange*, and that a Brigadier, Sub-brigadier, and about 16 of King *James's* own Guards were sent over at several times to be actors in the Horrid Murder, for which end they were subsisted privately in *London*, acquainted with the design, and ordered from time to time to be in readiness to put the same in Execution, and that after Sir *George's* arrival,

Sir *William Perkins* and *Charnock*, &c. prepared for the same, and were wholly guided in the Affair by Sir *George's* directions, which is explain'd and confirm'd by the Evidence of Mr. *George Harris* at the Trials of Brigadier *Rookwood* and Major *Lowick*, where he deposed, that being at *St. Germain's en Laye* in *France*, on the 14th of *January* last, N.S. he was ordered to wait upon King *James* at Dinner, which being over, he was introduced to the said Prince, with whom Colonel *Parker* and one *Hare* were present, that King *James* told him that he was sensible of the good Services he had done him, and that he had now another opportunity of serving him, and must go for *England*, where he should be subsisted, and that he must follow Sir *George Barclay's* directions, whom he would find walking in *Covent-Garden*, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays* betwixt 6 and 7 at night, with a white Handkerchief hanging out of his Pocket; and thereupon ordered him and the said *Hare* 10 Pistols to bear Charges, and told him that if they happened to be wind-bound at *Calais*, the *French* President of that Town should have orders to subsist them, which was done accordingly; and when they came to *London*, Sir *George* allowed them 5 s. per day when they had no Horses, and 6 s. per day when they had Horses, and told them and the rest that they were his Janisaries, and must attack the Prince of *Orange*, which sufficiently explains Sir *George's* Commission.

The Depositions of Captain *Porter* and Mr. *Harris*, are sufficient to satisfy any impartial Reader, that the Court of *St. Germain's* was concerned in the Assassination; but as to the *French* King's part in the same, we are not to expect such positive Evidence, there being no cause why he should appear above-board in it, seeing the late King *James* who has his dependance upon him, was the most proper Person to give a Commission for the putting it in Execution. Yet there are so many circumstantial Proofs to fix it upon the *French* King, that none but those who think it their Interest
to

to deny it, can so much as doubt of his being at the bottom of it. The chief of those Circumstances are. 1. His Brother the Duke of *Orleanse's* Letter, which the Duke dispatcht by Express to the Duke of *Savoy* his Son in Law, to give him notice that there was certain Advice from *England*, That the Prince of *Orange* was at the point of Death; whereupon His Majesty of Great Brittain was by directions of his Brother the King of France, gone to Embark at *Calais* with such a number of Forces as would be sufficient with the assistance of those which were to joyn them in *England*, to restore him to his Throne, &c. 2. The Expressions dropt by the Servants of the Count *d'Avaux* the French Ambassadors in *Sweden*, that the Tyrant of *England* was dead, and their insolent Language upon that occasion to the Protestants at *Stockholm*. 3. The scandalous Medal coined at *Paris* just before the discovery about 10s. value, having on one side the Portraiture of King *William* with this Inscription round it, *Gulielmus Auriacæ Princeps Angliæ Tyrannus*, and on the Reverse, the Effigies of *Abfolom* banged in a Wood, with this device, *Ecce Magnus Abfolom*, which did plainly point at the design of Murdering the King in *Richmond-Park*. 4. The Universal Report of the King's being kill'd as a Hunting spread through the French King's Dominions, especially in the Frontiers, as from *Montroyal*, *Treves*, *Dinant*, &c. and the confidence which the French did every where express of the Success of their Design, so as to slight the Mediation of those Princes and States, whom they did formerly court to be intercessors for a General Peace, and thus Monsieur *Amelot* the French Ambassador in *Switzerland* did imperiously tell the *Swisse* Cantons just before the Discovery, that his Master would force the Allies to a Peace by the Power of his own Arms, and the Cardinals *de Fourbin* and *Beauvais* gave it out at *Rome*, that the French King would in a little time give such a Blow as should amaze all *Europe*. 5. The Priests and Monks stuff'd their Sermons with Predictions of the wonderful things that

that

that should fall out in a little time, amongst which the ridiculous Passage of a *Bernardine Monk* at *St. Gaull* in *Switzerland*, found in the *Dutch Amsterdam Gazette*, is none of the least remarkable, viz. that there was a Cake in the Pan, which if well bak't, the whole World should taste of ; but on the News of the Discovery, he told his Auditors that the Devil had made the fire too hot and burnt the Cake. 6. The Duke of *Barwick's* complement to the *French King*, on his taking leave of him at *Versails*, viz. that he hop't in a few Months to return as Ambassador Extraordinary from *England*, with thanks from his Father for all his good Offices. 7. The Folly of the Enterprize to think of re-establishing King *James* with 26000 or 30000 Men, when King *William* was in *England*, and the Parliament sitting, considering how Universally he is beloved by the Country, doth plainly declare, that such a Design could never be the Result of the *French King's* refined Politicks, so that his very attempt to make a Descent upon *England* with so small a Force, argues his being privy to the designed Association. 8. The notice given to the *Venetian Ambassadors* by the Emissaries of *France* in their way hither, that they needed not make too much haste, for perhaps, they should not find King *William* here, the assurance with which the *French Ambassador* at *Lisbon* told *Queen Dowager*, that he believed King *James* to be now upon his Throne: the Earl of *Perths* making haste from *Rome* to wait upon King *James* in *England*, and other things mentioned in the *Foreign Gazetts*, and particular Letters too long to be enumerated, fix the matter beyond all dispute upon the *French Court*. 9. The *French King* having mentioned in his Letter to the Count *d' Avaux* at the Court of *Sweden*, that his Troops were to Embark and follow King *James* into *England* in case of Insurrection there, is a strong presumption of his being privy to the Assassination, for 'tis not to be supposed that the *French King* who is so lavish of his Money for good Intelligence, as that which hath

hath hitherto kept life in his affairs, could be so ill informed of the posture of things here (especially when we consider the numbers of Jacobites, which have crept into all the Publick Offices of the Kingdom, and make it their business to send Intelligence to *France*) as to be ignorant of the declining condition of King *James's* Interest, and how impracticable it is for his Party to raise a Rebellion here, except they be first encouraged by a Foreign Invasion, which appears by Sir *John Friend's* Trial, to have been the opinion of all those Jacobites who were not acquainted with, or consenting to the Assassination. Sir *John* himself having positively declared that he would not stir till the *Thoulon* Fleet came about, viz. to render the Descent practicable, and it appears by the Tryals of the Assassines, that they lookt upon the Assassination as the best means to facilitate King *James's* Return, and seeing theres now, no doubt but that the same was undertaken by the late King's Commission, and that some of the Assassines were subsisted at *Calais* by the *French* King's President there, till they could Embark for *England*. We have no reason to doubt that the *French* King did also countenance the Design, and that nothing else could be the meaning of the *Insurrection* in *England*, mentioned by the *French* King to *d'Avaux*, upon which King *James's* Embarkment depended, but the Assassination.

We shall now proceed to the History of the Invasion, which doth plainly appear by what hath been said above, to have depended intirely on the Assassination of the King's Person.

For at the time of the *La Hogue* Expedition, when the late King intended a Descent upon *England*, there were Consultations amongst the Jacobites to attack the King betwixt *London* and *Harwich*, either as coming from or going to *Flanders*, so that it is evident they never thought the Re-establishment of the late King feasible, while King *William* was alive, and upon the assurance they had of the barbarous Designs
being

being put in Execution, the *French* were so imprudent as to say to the Duke of *Savoy* and others, That the Methods laid down for the Re-establishment of King *James* were infallible.

As to the Invasion, the History thereof appears to be as followeth. Their design to invade us from *La-Hogue* was happily defeated by the Glorious Victory which his Majesty's Fleet obtain'd over the *French* Fleet, under the Conduct of Ad. *Russel* near *Cape La-Hogue*, which did so much dishearten the Conspirators at home, that they abandoned their Design of attacking the King betwixt *Harwich* and *London*; but they did afterwards renew their Purpose to procure an Invasion; for, as it appears by Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Perkin's* Trials. they had a Consult about the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June* last, first at the Old *King's-Head* in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, and then at Mrs. *Mountjoy's*, a Tavern in *St. James's-Street*. At the first there were present my Lord *Ailsbury*, my Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *W. Parkyns*, Mr. *Charnock*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Captain *Porter*, Mr. *Cook*, and Mr. *Goodman* came in after Dinner: There they agreed to send Mr. *Charnock* to *France*, to invite the late King *James* to make a Descent upon *England*, and to sollicite the *French* King to furnish him with 10000 Men, viz. 8000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons: Whereupon Mr. *Charnock* replied, That he did not care to go on a foolish Message, and therefore desired to know what they would promise to do: In answer to which, they all agreed to assist King *James* at the Invasion, and to join him with 2000 Horse; or, as it appear'd afterwards by Sir *William Parkyns* and Sir *John Friend's* Confessions to the Committee of Parliament, with 4000 Horse; of which Sir *John Friend* was to raise 200 for his own share, he having received a Commission from the late King, signed above *JAMES REX*, and counter-signed *Melfort* some Years before, to be a Colonel of Horse, and had accordingly appointed one

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Brice Blair to be his Lieutenant-Colonel, as also one *Sclater*, Son to a Clergy-man, who was only to be Titulary Lieutenant-Colonel, but to have the Command of an Independent Troop of Nonjurant Parsons. Sir *John* had also appointed his Captains, and other Inferior Officers, amongst whom were *Fisher, Richardson, Barnsly, Vernatti, Hall, &c.* and paid out Money to *Brice Blair*, towards the Listing or Encouraging of Men to take Service in his Regiment. At the second Meeting there were present my Lord of *Ailsbury*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Parkyns*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Mr. *Charnock*, Mr. *Cook*, Captain *Porter*, where all of them told Mr. *Charnock*, That they adher'd to the Resolutions agreed upon at the first meeting, and desired him to go and acquaint the late King with so much; which he did accordingly, and return'd with this Answer, which he imparted to my Lord of *Ailsbury*, Sir *William Parkyns*, and others of Quality, viz. That King *James* thank'd them for their kind Offer; but the French King could not then spare so many Men. *Charnock* did also carry particular Messages from K. *James* to the said Persons; and upon setting the last Design of the Assassination on foot, the Design of the Invasion was also renewed: And they had a Consult at the *Nagg's-Head Tavern* in *St. James's-street*, where were present Sir *G. Barclay*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Parkyns*, Captain *Porter*, Mr. *Ferguson*, and one *Holms*, and Mr. *Charnock*, and Mr. *Harrison* came in after Dinner. Captain *Porter* deposed at Sir *J. Friend's* Trial, That there were several Whisperings amongst them in the Room at this Meeting, of which he knew not the Subject; and that Sir *George Barclay* told him, That some People who were not so violent, wrote over to King *James* to stop the Business: Upon which Sir *John Friend* seem'd to be dissatisfied, and said, That if any thing were hid from him, behind the Curtain, he was not fairly dealt withal, and would proceed no further; for it appeared that Sir *John* disapproved of the Assassination, as that which would ruine

King *James's* Affairs, and said he would do nothing till the *Thoulon* Fleet join'd the *Brest* Fleet: Sir *John Friend* did also tell Captain *Blair*, that Sir *John Fenwick* had four Troops of Horse in a readiness, and that he believ'd he should Command the Regiment that he was engaged in: That there was a Roman Catholick of 60 Years of Age, a very sensible Man, sent over to K. *James* for the last Orders; and that Mr. *Ferguson* would engage in the Design, and bring in a great many Men. Sir *John* did also promise to make one *Fisher* his eldest Captain, on Condition that he would bring in a Troop; which he undertook to do.

It did also appear, That Sir *W. Parkins* had receiv'd a Commission from the late King *James* to raise a Regiment of Horse; had rais'd a Troop for himself of old Soldiers, and provided Arms for them; there being 32 Carbines, 25 Case of Pistols, and about 40 Swords, with Hilts for them in a separate Box, found hid in a Border under his Garden-Wall in *Warwickshire*, where he had ordered them to buried about the time of the Discovery. Sir *William* did also tell *Sweet* about *Christmas* last, who was one of the Evidences against him, that he had long had an Assurance, that King *James* would Land; but now he had it under his own Hand, that he would make a Descent very speedily; that he himself had made great Preparations to meet him; that his own Troop was ready, and that several Persons who had been Officers would be Volunteers under him. Sir *William* did also go to *Leicestershire* to meet several Gentlemen from the North and from the West, to settle a Correspondence, and to consider how to meet the late King at his Landing; and accordingly he went, taking one *Scudamore* along with him, and at *Leicester* he met Captain *Tarborough*, Son to Sir *Thomas Tarborough*, and a Parson, who came as far as from *Ierk* to the Consult, besides those that came from other Places, where they concerted Measures for meeting King *James* when he landed, and settled a

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Correspondence, and told *Sweet* after his return in *January* last, That the West was as well inclined for *K. James* as the North; and that there was no hazard of any Miscalriage.

This is all that doth yet appear as to the design of a Rebellion at home. As to the design of the French Invasion, the History of it hath been already given in the *Impartial Account of the horrid and detestable Conspiracy, &c.* printed for *John Salusbury*; together with the Proceedings upon the discovery, to the execution of *Charnock, King, and Keys*, and therefore we shall not repeat it here, but proceed with the Narrative of Affairs relating to the Plot since that time, and shall begin with a Letter from *Weymouth* of the 9th of *March*, importing, That one Lieutenant *Wroth*, of a Press-Ketch, having receiv'd a Letter from one *Tooth* at *London*, which had these Words in it, [*The King of a sudden is falling ill, I will give you a farther Account in my next.*] He spoke of it openly on the first News of the discovery; whereupon he was secur'd.

We had at that same time an Account, That many serviceable Horses were bought up in *Lancashire* before the discovery; and that Guinea's a-piece were given for them in Earnest; and that the like had been done in *Yorkshire* and other Places of the North; but that the Buyers, after the discovery, did neither come for their Horses nor their Earnest. And several remarkable hunting Matches were also observed to be made in other Parts of the Kingdom about the same time.

One Major *Pitman* was then brought Prisoner out of the Country. And some Persons were taken up for scattering seditious Libels about, saying, *That the Plot was not at an end yet.*

On the 12th of *March* we had an Account by Express, That Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* had begun to throw some Bombs into *Calais* at high Water.

On the 14th of *March* we had Advices from beyond *Sea*, That the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress at the *Hague* had propos'd an Association, to join with *England* to defend His Majesty King *William*, as *Rightful and Lawful* King of *Great Britain and Ireland*; in Opposition to King *James* and the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and that if K. *William* should come to an untimely Death, except it be in open Battel, they would Associate with *England* to revenge it.

One of the Evidences about this time made such a discovery as did in a great measure confirm the *Laucashire Plot*; which the disaffected Party had so much laboured to ridicule. Some Irish Men were also observed to come over with a design to have join'd the Rebels, in case of an Invasion, and divers of them were taken up, as were also several other disaffected Persons: And for the better Security of the Government, the Parliament did about this time pass an Act, empowering His Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as he shall find cause to suspect are conspiring against His Royal Person or Government, and to keep them in Custody without Bail or Main-prize, till the first of *September*, 1696. And quickly after we had Advices, That there were about 7000 Horses, with abundance of Arms, belonging to suspected Persons, seized in the several Parts of the Kingdom. A Proclamation was that day publish'd for a Publick Thanksgiving, for his Majesty's happy deliverance from the Conspiracy, to be observed on the 16th day of *April*.

The horrid Design to assassinate King *William* having miscarried, the French King was so much ashamed of it, that he was about publishing a *Manifesto*, to declare to all the Princes of *Europe*, That neither he nor King *James* had any hand in it; because, even those Neutral Princes who had formerly some deference to the French King, had declared their Abhorrence of so foul a Crime; and the King of *Denmark*.

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in particular sent the following Orders to his Resident in England, dated at *Copenhagen*, *March* 14. 1696. That he was to acquaint his Majesty of *Great Britain*, with the Joy which the King of *Denmark* had conceiv'd at the happy discovery of the Conspiracy, which was a Design so pernicious; and that, besides the common Obligation which lay upon him with all Sovereigns to concern himself in that Affair, he found himself more obliged thereunto than any other Prince, because of the strict Alliance and Affinity betwixt the King of *Great Britain* and the Family of his Royal Highness Prince *George*, his Brother, who would have been an equal Sufferer with the said King in this Disaster, and that his Danish Majesty could not omit testifying so much to his said Royal Highness, by a Letter writ to him with his own Hand on this subject.

After this we had an account of a Letter which the French King sent to his Ambassadors at several Courts, all of the same Tenour with that which he sent to the Count d' *Avaux* his Ambassador in *Sueden*, as follows, *viz.*

'The design I have always had to improve the Opportunity which should offer it self towards the re-establishment of the King of *England* upon his Throne, hath prevail'd with me, on his Request, to advance my Troops to the Coasts, that they may embark and follow that Prince into *England*, in case that the Insurrections there confirm the Advices which he hath had of a long time, of the Loyalty of many of his Subjects; the longing desire which they have to see him at their Head, and of the Nations general discontent with the Prince of *Orange's* Government; but, if the Success do not answer his Expectation, all *Europe* shall see that I am not weary of giving Assistance to a King who is abandon'd by all those whom the common Interest of Crowned Heads should oblige to maintain him.

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The French Court were so confident of the Success of this Enterprize, that Monsieur the Duke of *Orleance*, Brother to *Lewis XIV.* writ to his Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Savoy*, to the effect following. That they had certain Advice from *England*, of the Prince of *Orange's* being at the point of death, and that he believed the French Court would have an account of his being dead before that Express could reach *Turin*; whereupon his Majesty of *Great Britain*, by directions of his Brother the French King, was gone to *Calais* in order to embark with such a Number of French Forces as would be sufficient, by the Assistance they should meet with in *England*, to re-instate him in his Throne: And if that were once effected, it would so far break the Measures of the Allies, as to enable his most Christian Majesty once again, on his own Terms, to give Peace to *Europe*; adding, That he hop'd this timely Intimation would make him consult his own Security ere it was too late; and assur'd his Royal Highness, That if he would make any advance towards an Accommodation with the King of *France*, he should not find him wanting on his Part to cultivate a good Understanding betwixt them.

On the 19th of *March* we had an account, That Captain *Turner* of the *Sophia* Transport-Ship, who had been detain'd at *Dunkirk*, lest he should have acquainted us with the Preparations, being suffered to return after their disappointment, had writ to the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, That the *French* had nigh 30000 Men design'd for the Invasion, with 28 Men of War, 700 Transport-Ships, and 80 Piece of Cannon.

About this time several Prisoners were brought up from remote Counties on account of the Conspiracy. All the Companies of the City were summoned to sign the Association. And the D. of *Wirtemberg* return'd again with most of the Forces which he had brought over from *Flanders*, to have oppos'd the *French* in case of an Invasion.

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On *Monday* the 23d of *March*, *Sir John Friend* was brought to his Trial at the *Old-Baily*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, Lord Chief Justice *Treby*, Mr. Justice *Nevil*, and Mr. Justice *Rooksby*; where it was prov'd against him by Captain *Blair*, That he had been at several Consults with the Lords *Alisbury* and *Montgomery*, *Sir John Fenwick*, Mr. *Charnock*, &c. as above-mention'd. *Sir John* excepted against the Evidence, as being Papists: But the Judges gave it as their Opinion, That a Papist might be a good Evidence in Law: And it appear'd by *Sir John's* Confession afterwards, that their Evidence was true; and in fine, *Sir John* was found guilty.

That same day a Proclamation was published, for apprehending the Lord *Montgomery* and *Sir John Fenwick*, offering 500 *l.* Reward for each.

On *Tuesday* the 24th *Sir William Perkins* was brought to his Trial at the *Old-Baily*, before the same Judges, where his being at the same Consults with *Sir John Friend*, &c. and his Concern in the Design to assassinate the King was prov'd, by Captain *Porter*, and *Sweet* an Excise Man: Whereupon he was found guilty, and Sentence pass'd upon him and *Sir John Friend* that same Night.

They were afterwards examined by a Committee of both Houses of Parliament in *Newgate*, where they owned the Truth of what had been sworn against them at their Trials; and that at the Consults they agreed to join *K. James* upon his Landing with 4000 Horse; but would make no further discovery; *Sir William Parkyns* saying, That he would not redeem his own Blood at the Expence of theirs whom he had drawn in. They were executed according to Sentence at *Tyburn* on *Friday*, *April* 3. And publicly absolv'd, with imposition of Hands, by *Cook*, *Snat*, and *Collier*, three Non-jurant Parsons. And delivered the following Papers to the Sheriffs.

Sir

Sir JOHN FREIND's Paper.

KNOWING that I must immediatly give an Account to God of all my Actions, and that I ought to be especially careful of what I say in these last Hours, I do solemnly profess, That what I here deliver, is from my very Soul, with all the Heartiness and Sincerity of a dying Christian.

The Cause I am brought hither to suffer for, I do firmly believe to be the Cause of God and True Religion, and to the best and utmost of my Knowledge and Information agreeable to the Laws of the Land, which I have evermore heard do require a firm Duty and Allegiance to our Sovereign; and that as no Foreign, so neither any Domestick Power can alienate our Allegiance. For it is altogether new and untelligible to me, that the King's Subjects can depose and dethrone him on any account, or constitute any that have not an immediate Right in his Place. We ought, I think, not to do this; and surely when it is done, to assist him in the Recovery of his Right, is justifiable, and our Duty. And however things may seem at present, I do *believe*, I am sure I heartily *pray*, That he shall be one day Restored to his Rightful Throne and Dominions.

As for any sudden Descent of his Majesty upon these his Dominions, in order to the Recovery of them, I declare I had no certain knowledge of it, nor can I tell what grounds there was to believe it, so little reason had I to be in a present Preparation for it. I suppose it is not expected I should endeavour to clear my self of the Assassination, which was not the Thing alledg'd against me; however, it was mentioned, through what means I know not: As it was insinuated to my disadvantage, I forgive such as were therein instrumental: And I do also from the very bottom of my Soul, freely forgive, and beg of God to do so too,
such

such as were any ways necessary towards the taking away my Life, which I really look upon to be their Misfortune more than mine.

I profess my self, and I thank God I am so, a Member of the Church of *England*, though, God knows, a most unworthy and unprofitable part of it; of that Church which suffers so much at present for a strict adherence to Loyalty, the Law, and Christian Principles.

For this I Suffer, and for this I Die.

Though I have a perfect Charity for People of all Professions, and do heartily wish well, and would endeavour so to do, to all my Fellow-Subjects, of what Persuasions soever. And indeed, I have met with a great deal of uprightness and Sincerity among some People of very different Opinions in Religious Matters.

And I hope and desire it may not be taken as an uncharitable Censure, or undue Reflection, that I objected to the Legality of the Popish Evidence, being advised so to do for my better Security, upon the foundation of a Statute-Law.

Having own'd my self a Member of the Church of *England*, I must take this opportunity and I do it for God's glory, to apply my self to you that are Royalists of that Church, of the same Faith and Principles with my self; and I beg of you for God's sake, and the love of your Souls, to be very constant and serious in all Religious Offices, and holy Duties of Divine Worship and Service; which I have too much neglected, as I own to my great Sorrow: Let no Excuse, no Dangers, prevent or hinder you in these most necessary and serious Matters; and be, I beseech you, very careful and circumspect in all your Actions, Behaviour and Conversation, as I earnestly exhorted all that came to me.

I have, I thank God, a great deal of Satisfaction in my present Sufferings, and have found it so ever since I have been under them: And blessed be God it doth continually increase upon me. And I do now lay down my Life with all Cheerfulness and Resignation, in sure and certain Hope of a Resurrection to Eternal Life, through our Lord Jesus Christ; through whose Merits alone I hope for the Pardon of my Sins, and the Salvation of my Soul.

And so, O Lord, into thy Hands I commend my Spirit, for thou hast redeemed me, O Lord, thou God of Truth.

And I do heartily and humbly beseech thee Almighty God, and my most Gracious Father, to forgive and bless this Sinful Nation, deliver it from the Guilt of Rebellion, Blood and Perjury, that is now on all sides more than ever, and from all those other heinous Sins which cry aloud. Preserve and bless this Church. Comfort our distressed King; Restore him to his Right, and his misled Subjects to their Allegiance: Bless also his Royal Consort, our Gracious Queen Mary; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, That he may grow in Stature, and in Favour with God and Man; Support and Strengthen all those that suffer in any kind for a good Cause; give them Patience under all their Afflictions, and a happy Deliverance out of them. Forgive all mine Enemies.

Pardon my former Neglect, and remissness in Religious Worship, and Holy Duties, and all the Sins I have been guilty of to this very moment. Consider my Contrition, accept my Tears: And now Thou art pleased to take me hence, take me into thy Favour, and grant that my Soul may be without Spot presented unto Thee, through the Merits of thy Most dearly beloved Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

John Freind.

Sir

Sir WILLIAM PARKYNS's *Paper*.

IT hath not been my Custom to use many Words, and I shall not be long upon this Occasion, having Business of much greater Consequence to employ my Thoughts upon. I thank God I am now in a full disposition to Charity, and therefore shall make no Complaints, either of the Hardships of my Trial, or any other Rigours put upon me. However, one Circumstance I think my self oblig'd to mention, it was Sworn against me by Mr. Porter, That I had own'd to him, that I had Seen and Read a Commission from the King, to Levy War upon the Person of the Prince of *Orange*: Now I must declare, That the Tenour of the King's Commission, which I saw, was general, and directed to all his Loving Subjects, to Raise and Levy War against the Prince of *Orange* and his Adherents, and to Seize all Forts, Castles, &c. which, I suppose, may be a customary Form of giving Authority to make War; but, I must confess, I am not much acquainted with Matters of that Nature: But, as for any Commission, particularly levelled against the Person of the Prince of *Orange*, I neither saw nor heard of any such.

It's true, I was privy to the Design upon the Prince, but was not to act in it; and am fully satisfied, that very few, or none, knew of it, but those who undertook to do it.

I freely acknowledge, and think it for my Honour to say, That I was entirely in the Interest of the King, being always firmly persuaded of the Justice of his Cause, and looked upon it as my Duty, both as a Subject, and an *English-man*, to Assist him in the Recovery of his Throne, which I believed him to be deprived of, contrary to all Right and Justice; taking the Laws and Constitution of my Country for my Guide.

As for my Religion, I die in the Communion of the Church of *England*, in which I was Educated.

And as I freely forgive all the World, so whoever I may any ways have Injured, I heartily ask them Pardon.

April 3. 1696.

William Parkyns.

On the Third of *April* they were executed at *Tyburn*, where Mr. *Cook*, Mr. *Collier*, and Mr. *Snatt*, three Non-jurant Clergy-men, did publicly Absolve them, according to the Form in the *Common-Prayer Book*: Whereupon the Grand-Jury for the County of *Middlesex* made the following Presentment against them.

We the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex do present, That Shadrack Cook, — Collier, and — Snatt, Clerks, did take upon them to give Absolution to Sir John Friend, and Sir William Perkins at Tyburn, immediately before they had severally delivered a Paper to the Sherrieff of Middlesex, wherein they have severally endeavoured to justifie the Treasons for which they were justly condemned and executed; and that the said Collier, Cook, and Snatt, have thereby Countenanced the same Treasons; for which the said Sir William Parkyns and Sir John Friend have been executed, to the great Encouragement of other Persons to commit the like Treasons, and to the Scandal of the Church of England, established by Law, and to the Disturbance of the Peace of the Kingdom.

We had Advices about this time from *Copenhagen*, of the Confusion which the *French* were in there, because of the Miscarriage of King *James's* Design upon *England*, they having formerly laid great Wagers on the Success of it, which had brought a general Odium upon them: And Letters from *Strasburg* gave the like Account, as to the disgrace which they had incurr'd by it in *Alsace*, and those Parts of

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Germany, so that the French Government there found themselves obliged to forbid the reading of the *Holland Gazettes* in that Country, because they fix'd the horrid design upon the French King and King *James*. And the Protestant *Cantons* of *Suisseland* were so sensible of the great Mercy of the Discovery, that they appointed a day of Thanksgiving for it, which was extremely displeasing to the French Court.

About this time Mr. *Harris*, one of those mentioned in the Proclamation, surrendred himself, and made a considerable Discovery, particularly to the late King *James's* ordering him to come for *England*, where he was to follow Sir *George Barclay's* directions, &c.

He discovered also, that several of the Conspirators had hid themselves in Prisons, under disguised Names and Fob-Actions, and particularly *Bernardi* and *Rookwood*, who were thereupon taken, as was *Cranburn* not long after. About this time the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace for *Westminster*, gave the Privy-Council an Account, That they had seisd 2000 and odd Horses in their Liberties, whereof 1000 were not then claimed.

We had then also an Account, That the Government had a List given them of many Persons who had signed an Invitation to the late King to come over: Whereupon Warrants were issued to seise such of them as were of most note. And one *Fenwick* was taken, just as he landed from *France*, with abundance of Papers about him. Some exchanged Prisoners, brought over much about that same time by the *Sophia* Yacht, gave an Account, That three Persons arriv'd from *England* at *Dunkirk*, while they were there, to give the late King an Account of Affairs; and that he was much troubled at the News of Sir *John Friend's* being taken.

Foreign Letters gave us an Account, That two *Dominicans* had given the Sacrament to the Assassines, to strengthen their

their Hands for the Execution of the wicked Design: And that the Pope upon Notice from *Delphino*, his Nuncio at *Paris*, of King *James's* intended Descent upon *England*, said, It could not but be pleasing to him, as Head of the Catholick Church; but he did very much question the Success of it, considering the Inclinations of the People of *England*: And at the same time he gave the Countess of *Perth* a rich Box full of *Agnus Dei's*, and other Popish Rarities, for the late Queen of *England*.

On *Wednesday, April 1.* a Proclamation was publish'd for apprehending Sir *George Barclay*, — *Dinant*, *M. G. Holms*, — *Durant*, — *Brierly*, — *Davies*, Father *Johnson* alias *Harrison*, — *Hare*, — *Counter* alias *Ramsay*, *Hungate* alias *Rogers*, — *Meldrum*, — *Blackburn*, — *Richardson*, — *Hansford*, *John Maxwell*, — *Plowden*, and *William Birkenhead*, alias *Fish*, alias *East*, alias *West*, alias *South*, alias *Baker*, promising 1000*l.* for each.

About this time we had an Account of private Letters from *France*, which brought us the following Scheme of the design against King *William*, and his Dominions of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, as laid down by the French King and his Confidants, viz. That the Prince of *Orange*, as they call'd him, should be assassinated; and, upon the Signal of the Execution, 30000 *Veterane* Troops were to invade *England*. That the *Tower* and the *Exchequer* should have been seiz'd by some of the Conspirators, the City of *London* totally destroyed, and the Country for seven Miles round reduced to a Wilderness: But some of the Cabal having objected against the destruction of *London*, because of the Revenue which it would bring to the Crown by its Customs, it was answered, That the City must be utterly destroyed, because the King of *France* could never otherwise hold the *British* Kingdoms; and that if *London* were suffered to flourish, it would not only be an Over-match for *Paris*, but might in time contend with the whole World, as *Rome* did

of

of old. The next thing resolved on was, that all the Landed and Wealthy Men in *England*, Papists as well as Protestants, should have been transported into *France*; the Protestants, to have been made Slaves and Drudges; and the Papists, to have had Equivalents there for their Estates here. That the French Officers should have had the Gentlemens Estates; and that an equal Number of Day-Labourers and poor French Families should have been brought over to inhabit the desolate Countries; which was judg'd the best way to put the *English* out of a Condition to Revolt, or to endeavour the Recovery of their Liberties and Possessions: And, for the better preventing of that, an Edict was also to have been publish'd, That none of the transplanted *English* should return again to their own Country on pain of death. And as to King *James*, tho' his Title was to have been made use of, in order to divide the *English* amongst themselves, yet he was under Obligations, not to have meddled with the Government; any otherwise than as directed by the French King, until the French Crown should receive 64 Millions Sterling from the Product of *England*. And they had agreed, that before the said Summ could be rais'd, they would find Means to rid themselves of him and his pretended Son; and secure the Possessions of these Kingdoms for ever to the Crown of *France*. The Person who sent this Letter from beyond Sea, did also take notice, That the Cardinal *de Beauvais* had this Design in view when he said at *Rome*, That he would, in a little time, give such a Blow as should amaze all *Europe*. And that Monsieur *Amelot* had the same Reason, when he told the *Swissers*, That his Master would force the Allies to a Peace by the Power of his own Arms.

On the 3d of *April* the Commons in a Body presented their Association to the King, and desir'd that his Majesty would be pleas'd to reposit it amongst the Rolls and Records of the *Tower*, with the Associations of all his Loving
Sub.

Subjects, *in perpetuum rei Memoriam*. So that of the 513 Members, there were 408 who had then signed it, besides others in the Country, who signified their willingness to do the same. His Majesty on the receipt of it, express'd his Satisfaction at so convincing a Proof of their good Affection, and promis'd to join with them heartily for the Preservation of their Laws, Liberties, and the Protestant Religion.

On the 4th *Chambers*, one of the Orderly Men, who was lodged by the Assassines at *Kensington*, and mentioned in the Proclamation, was committed to *Newgate*.

Foreign Letters brought Advices, That the *French* had imprisoned several People at *Strasburg*, for saying, that the Invasion, design'd against *England*, was founded upon the Assassination. That a *Jew* was imprisoned at *Hamburg*, for offering 100 Crowns to one of the Magistrates to favour Captain *Graham's* Escape, who is a Prisoner there for stealing away some *English* Ships, and sending them to *France*. They added, That there had been great Rejoycings at the Courts of *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, and *Lunenbourg*, for the discovery of the Plot in *England*.

It was publish'd also about this time, that one of the Evidence of the present Plot gave an account, that there was a great Conspiracy in *England* to have favour'd the Descent upon *La Hogue*, and that the Conspirators being hard put to it how to hide their Guns after the defeat of that Enterprize, *Charnock* was for lodging 'em among the *French* Protestants, and then to give notice of it to the Government, as if they had been sent them by the French King, to make use of against us in case of an Invasion.

About the 8th. of *April*, *Cook* and *Snatt*, two of the Parsons who Absolv'd Sir *John Friend*, and Sir *William Perkins*, were committed; and the day before, a Trunk full of Arms was seiz'd in the Custody of Mr. *Gisburne*, near the *Pallmall*, which were sent thither by the Wife and Maid
of

of Mr. *Goodman*, one of those mentioned in the Proclamation.

About this time the Bill for Preservation of the King's Person and Government, occasion'd by the horrid Plot, was agreed upon by the Commons and sent up to the Lords. It recited, that the safety of this Kingdom and the Reformed Religion depends on the preservation of His Majesty's Royal Person and Government, which by God's Providence were lately deliver'd from barbarous attempts of Bloody Murderers: And to prevent such attempts in time to come, it was thereby ordained, that such as refuse to take the Oaths should be adjudged Popish Recusants, and incur the Penalties and Forfeitures as such; and that whosoever shall publish and declare, that His Majesty is not Lawful and Rightful King, shall be guilty of a premunire. It confirmed and enacted the Association into a Law, required all Persons in Offices and Places of Trust, to Subscribe the said Association; made it Treason for any body to come hither from *France* without His Majesty's leave; enacted that no Member should be capable of sitting in a future Parliament who shall not Sign the Association; that the King, shall have Power to dispence with the Penalties for not taking the Oaths; That no Man should have a Vote in Electing Members of Parliament but such as take the Oaths, except Quakers, who are to Sign the Declaration of Fidelity; And that upon the death of the King all Commissions, Civil and Military, continue in Force for Six Months after, unless superceded by the next Successor according to the Act of Settlement: and this Act was afterwards pass.

On the 18th. of *April* we had an account from *Edinburgh*, that the Privy Council and Judges of that Kingdom, had Signed the Association, wherein they asserted His Majesty's Right, and that of the Succession, and obliged themselves to the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and of His

Majesty's Person in the Exercise of His Government, against all Forreign Invasions and Intestine Insurrections.

And Mr. *Hoffman*, the Emperours Envoy, did then also deliver His Majesty a Letter from the Emperour, congratulating the happy Discovery, declaring his Abhorrence of the deligent Assassination, and assuring the King, that he would never sheath his Sword till he had obtained just satisfaction, or words to that effect. The Elector of *Saxony*, Prince of *Baden*, and other German Princes, did also send Letters to His Majesty of the like import.

There were Advices also about this time, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had received Information of the French Courts being concerned in the Assassination, and that if it had taken effect, they were to have sent over 100000 Men, by 20 or 30000 at a time, as the only way to have Conquered *England*, and by that means to have broken the League, and compelled their other designs, and several French Refugees had Letters from their Friends at *Rachel*, desiring them for God's sake to retire from *England* into *Holland*, otherwise they would all be massacred; so sure did the French reckon themselves of the success of their design.

On Tuesday April 21. Brigadier *Rookwood*, and *Charles Cranburn*, were brought to their Tryals at the *Kings Bench* Bar, before the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, the Lord Chief Baron *Ward*, &c. They were the first that were tried, by the New Act For Regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason, and had Sir *Bartholomew Shore*, Mr. *Phipps*, and Mr. *Mompesson*, for their Council. The Witnesses against *Rookwood* were Captain *Porter*, and Mr. *Geo. Harris*; they did fully prove the Prisoners Concern in the Assassination, as that he was at Consults where it was debated, and objected against it as hazardous; but upon Sir *George Barclay's* telling him, That he should Command one of the Parties which were to be employed in it, he consented; and that he was present.

sent when they had Notice from their Orderly Man at *Newington*, Feb. 15. That the Guards were gone, and that the King was to follow after to hunt, attended by many Gentlemen, which occasioned an Objection in the Company, That by this means they should lose their Opportunity: But, upon Mr. *Porter's* saying, That the Gentlemen would disperse and leave the King after the Hunting, they resolv'd to go on with the Design; to which Mr. *Rookwood* agreed. Mr. *Harris* depos'd, That Mr. *Rookwood* told him, he was to be one of his Party; and that King *James* gave *Rookwood* the counterfeit Name of *Jenkins*; and the Deponent that of *Roberts*. And it did also appear, that *Rookwood* was to have had one of the Horses which were furnished by *Lewis*, Gentleman of Horse to the Earl of *Overham*. The Evidence against *Cranburne* were Captain *Porter*, Captain *Pendergrass*, and M. *de la Rue*, who, after the same Narrative of the Assassination already mentioned, depos'd, as to the Prisoner, That he had consented to it, provided Horses and Arms carried the Lists of those that were to be Actors in it from one to another, and was to have been concern'd in it himself.

On *Wednesday*, April 22. Major *Lowick* was brought to his Trial at the same Place: The Evidence against him were Mr. *Harris*, Mr. *Bertram*, and Captain *Fisher*. They prov'd that *Lowick* had discours'd Sir *George Barclay* about the Affair, had consented to it, and maintrain'd two Men on his own Charges for the design; that when Mr. *Harris* objected against it, as a thing that would be odious in the Eyes of all the World, *Lowick* did also seem to dislike it, but said, he would obey Orders, and that he was sure that Sir *George Barclay* would never attempt it without Orders. That *Lowick* told *Bertram*, he had something for him to do, which might be advantageous to him, but that he must ask him no Questions; that he afterwards told him, they must ride out, and that the King was to be seiz'd in his Coach;

gave him a Guinea to buy Necessaries, and ordered him to meet him next day, which he did, not as thinking the design unlawful; for which Lowick chid him at next meeting, and said he would have serv'd him so if the King had been in the Field. Lowick did also tell Captain Fisher, that he would be ready to serve King James to the utmost; but that it was not safe to discourse of such Matters to above one at a time. After a full hearing they were all three brought in guilty, and had Sentence pronounced upon them, as is usual in Cases of High-Treason.

About this time Sir P. Constable was Committed to the Tower, Esquire Brathwait of Yorkshire to Newgate, Esquire Fleetwood of Northamptonshire to the Gatehouse, Dr. White, late Bishop of Peterborough, was brought to Town in Custody, Dr. Kenn, the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, was also Committed, and one Noel was seiz'd with a Packer about him, just as come from France.

That same day we had an Account of the following Affidavit sworn against Mr. Snatt, one of the three Absolving Parsons, before Sir Robert Jefferys, an Alderman of London, viz. That Elizabeth Eade, of the Parish of Allhallows Lombardstreet, in the City of London, Spinster, maketh Oath, That about three Years past, this Deponent liv'd as a Servant with Mr. William Snatt in Ayliff-street in Goodmans Fields, in the Parish of St. Mary White-Chapel, in the County of Middlesex, when she the said Deponent did hear the said William Snatt speak these Words, That it was no more Sin to kill the Prince and Princess of Orange, than to kill a Cat or a Dog, And this Deponent doth further say, That she did hear the said William Snatt pray several times for the King, Queen, Prince, and Royal Family. And farther saith, That he the said Snatt did Drink several times Damnation to the Prince and Princess, in Company of several Persons.

April 28. We had an Account by Letters from *Rome*, dated *April 7.* That the Cardinal *de Fourbin* communicated to the Pope, that King *James* would pursue his Design of re-establishing himself upon his Throne; and that the French King had taken such Measures about it, that it was impossible it should miscarry; and therefore he desired that his Holiness would contribute 200000 Crowns towards carrying on the Work. But the Pope excused himself, saying, That the Treasures of the Apostolick Chamber were already exhausted, and that he had lately sent a great Remittance to the Emperor, to enable him to carry on his War against the Turks; but seeing his Eminence was assured that the Design could not miscarry, he would remit the Summ demanded as soon as he should hear that King *James* had repossessed himself of his Capital City of *London*, and that then he would export all the Catholick Princes to support him.

That same day we had an Account, That the Honourable *Henry Brown*, Brother to the Lord *Montague* of *Cowdry*, was committed to the *Tower*. And 12 Men were brought up from *Dunwich*, for having made a Riot against the Election of those Burgesses for their Corporation, who were chosen according to King *William's* Charter, pretending that the late King *James's* Charter, which he had granted to that Town, should stand.

Titus Gresham and *John Whitmore*, who pretended to be Mountebanks, were brought up to Town from *Norwich*, where they were seisd, with a considerable Quantity of Arms in Boxes, which they gave out to be Drugs; and, being examined, were committed to *Newgate*.

On *Monday, April 27.* His Majesty put an end to the Sessions of Parliament, passed many Publick Acts, and made the following Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU have shewn so great Concern for My Person, and Zeal for My Government, and have done so much for the Preservation of the One, and for the Strengthening of the Other, by the Good Laws which have been made, and by Supplies you have Provided for the several Occasions of this Year, that the late Designs of Our Enemies are (by the Blessing of God) like to have no other Effect, than to let them see how firmly We are United, to give Me this Occasion to Acknowledge your Kindness, and to Assure you of all the Returns which a Prince can make to His People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Necessity of Affairs requiring My Absence out of the Kingdom for some time, I do earnestly Recommend to you, That in your several Stations you will be Assisting to those whom I shall leave to Administer the Government, and that you will be Careful in Preserving the Publick Peace of the Kingdom.

And then the Parliament was Prorogued to the 16th of June next.

On

On Wednesday the 29th, Lowick, Rookwood, and Cranburn, were Executed at Tyburn according to Sentence ; the two former were Roman Catholicks, and performed their last Devotions accordingly, but in other respects they behaved themselves with abundance of more Modesty and Ingenuity than Cranburn. All of them own'd the truth of what had been Sworn against them. Lowick and Rookwood delivered the following Papers to the Sheriffs.

Major LOWICK's Paper.

In the Name of the most Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

IN the first place, I dye in the Religion I was Baptized, (*viz.* Roman Catholick, and humbly beg the Prayers of all Good People for a happy Resurrection, and of all Catholicks for the Good of my Soul.

As for being engag'd in this for which I dye, it was never so positive that I had a Horse, from the beginning to the very last, nor never see any so allotted me, or the two Men I was to provide, as was sworn against me at my Trial, nor had I any on that Account ; nor was I at any of their Meetings when they settled any such thing. And as for any Order or Commission from King James, I never see any since I came last into England, which is now about five years ; and I am confident none that knows King James, will believe he would give any such Order.

Indeed, I must confess, I believ'd King James was a coming to assert his own Right ; and I should, if on shore, have done any thing in my Power to have Assisted him, and in order to that I should have been glad to have a Horse, but never had any.

And as for being concern'd in any Bloody Affair I never was in my Life, but have done my Endeavour to prevent, as much as I could on all occasions ; and if the Killing the
most

most miserable Creature in the World (or greatest Enemy) would now save my Life, restore the King, and make me one of the greatest Men in *England*, I first would chuse to dye, because against the Law of God.

If any who are now Sufferers on this Account, think I have been too forward, and a Promoter of this Design, I do now declare, it was never my Inclination to do any rash thing. However, I beg their Pardons, and of all the World I have offended, either in Thought, Word, or any Action whatsoever, and do freely forgive my Enemies, and hope through the Mercy of my Saviour Jesus Christ, to have Remission of all my Sins. Good God Preserve the King, Queen, Prince, and Princess, and all that Royal Blood of *Stewards*, and may *England* never want one of that direct Line to Govern them, and make them once more happy. I have had the Honour to serve my Royal Master in several Commissions; and the last as Major, and strove ever to serve him to the best of my power, and ever to be Just to those who I had the Honour to Command. Lord Jesus, into thy Hands I recommend my Spirit! O Jesus receive my Soul!

Robert Lowick.

Brigadier ROOKWOOD's Paper.

HAVING committed the Justice of my Cause, and recommended my Soul to God, on whose Mercies, through the Merits of Jesus Christ, I wholly cast my self, I had once resolved to dye in Silence; but second Thoughts of my Duty to others, chiefly to my True and Liege Sovereign King *James*, moved me to leave this behind me.

I do therefore with all Truth and Sincerity, declare and avow, That I never knew, saw, or heard of any Order or Commission from King *James*, for the Assassinating the Prince of

of Orange, and Attacking his Guards; but I am certainly inform'd, That he, the best of Kings, had often rejected Proposals of that Nature, when made unto him.

Nor do I think he knew the least of the particular Design of the Attacking the Guards, at his Landing. So much talk'd of, in which I was engaged as a Soldier by my immediate Commander, much against my Judgment; but his Soldier I was, and as such, I was to obey and act according to Command.

These twelve Years I have served my true King and Master, King James, and freely now lay down my Life in his Cause. I ever abhor'd Treachery, even to an Enemy: If it be a guilt to have complied with what I thought, and still think to have been my Duty, I am guilty. No other guilt do I own.

As I beg all to forgive me, so I forgive all from my Heart; even the Prince of Orange, who, as a Soldier, ought to have consider'd my Case before he Sign'd the Warrant for my Death. I pray God may open his Eyes, and render him sensible of the much Blood, from all Parts, crying out against him, so to prevent a heavier Execution hanging over his Head, than what he inflicts on me.

Amb. Rookwood.

Granburn's Papers were taken from him by one of those who had the Charge of him in Prison. His obstinacy was very remarkable in justifying the Cause of his Sufferings, tho' he confess'd that he knew of the Assassination, and carried the Names of some of the Assassines from Mr. Porter to Mr. Charnock. He said, He believ'd that King James had no notice of the Design, and express'd his confidence that he would be Restored.

His Prayer for himself was thus :

‘ O Lord Jesus, forgive me all my Sins, and forgive all my Persecutors ; Grant me true Repentance, now I suffer for thy Cause ; Let me have thy assistance and support, now I suffer for thy Cause. Give stedfastness to thy Followers, and Repentance to all their Persecutors. Carry me to those Happy Mansions prepared for all those that suffer for thee, and all I beg for Christ Jesus sake. *Our Father which art in Heaven, &c.*

‘ Almighty and Most Gracious God, support, I pray thee, thy unworthy Servant, in this last and great business of laying down my Life. Let me not dishonour the Cause and Truth that I suffer for. It is not my mistrust of the Righteousness of my Cause, but the Common Sins and Errors of my Life, which makes me afraid to appear before thy Righteous Bar. But cleanse me from my Sins, and then I shall meet Death with confidence. I know, when the Sting of Death is taken out, there is an aversion in our nature ; but let the influence of thy Grace overcome it in my Spirit. Possess my mind more and more with a sense of the Righteousness of the Cause I suffer for : And whatever terror would otherwise strike into me, let it arm my Spirit with confidence, that I dye for thee, and thy Cause, and that I shall be received into thy rest. *Lord, into thy Hands I commend my Soul.*

His Prayer for the late King was thus :

‘ I humbly beseech God to Bless, Prosper and Keep him, and give him Patience under all his Sufferings, and a happy issue out of all his Afflictions, and to grant that no Plots against him may Prosper. Be a strong Tower against the Face of his Enemies. As for those that would not have him to reign over them, let them be clothed with shame, but upon himself let his Crown flourish. Bless our Gracious Queen Mary, Katherine the Queen Dowager, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; Prosper them with all Happiness,

Pinest, Inrich them with thy Heavenly Grace, and bring
 them to thine everlasting Kingdom, through Jesus Christ
 our Lord.

After both, he had some discourse with the Sheriff, where-
 in he reflected on the Nation for Depositing the late King, but
 did not express the least sorrow for his own Concern in the
 Assassination; and plainly told the Sheriff, That tho' he had
 an opportunity, he would never have discovered any Man
 concerned in it.

Major *Lewick* begg'd Pardon of God and the King, in so
 far as he was concerned to do the King any Injury; and
 begg'd Pardon of every one that suffer'd on his account,
 and whom he had drawn into the Design; and did parti-
 cularly, beg Pardon for having denied the things that were
 true, at his Trial; and when he was Examined, &c. He
 said, That if he were to live again in the World, he would
 live, by the Grace of God, to better purpose; and that he
 was sorry, from his very Soul, that ever he did any thing
 like it.

Brigadier *Rookwood* said nothing, but that he acknowledg'd
 he was to be concern'd, and referr'd himself to his Paper.

The next considerable things relating to the Plot, were
 the Endeavours used to take off Captain *Porter* from being
 an Evidence; and the Trial of *Peter Cook* Esq. The former
 was attempted thus: *Clancy*, a Peruke-maker in *Covent-
 Garden*, and Captain *Donellan*, both Irishmen, propos'd to
 Captain *Porter*, That if he would go to *France*, he should
 be assured of a Pardon from King *James*, have a conside-
 rable Yearly Allowance during Life, and 600 Guinea's
 down. The Captain acquainted the Government with the
 Proposal, and was allowed to Treat with the Persons above-
 mentioned, that they might be seiz'd when the Matter was
 ripe. The Captain managed the Affair so well, that they
 met him at the *Dog and Partridge* in *Drury-lane*, on *Thursday*
May 7. where they paid him down 300 Guinea's, and show'd

him Goldsmiths Bills for the rest, and having discountred the Affair, *Donallan* undertook to conduct him safe to France, and offered to carry him first to the Lord *Montgomery*, and Sir *John Fenwick*. Whereupon, the Captain stepping out of the Room, gave a Signal to *Gibbers* the Messenger, who as was agreed upon beforehand, who rushing into the Room, took *Clancy* and *Donallan*, and carried them to *Whitehall*, together with their Bills of Exchange. It's observable, as to this *Clancy*, that he was found in the Earl of *Darfer's* Chamber under his Bed, in his Lordship's House in *Lincoln's Inn-Fields*, in King *James's* time, within a few days after his Lordship's having received a Letter by the Penny-Post from an unknown Hand, threatening him with Death, occasion'd, as was supposed, by his Lordship's having refused to comply with the Measures then on foot, for taking off the Penal Laws and Test; when he had been closeted by King *James* a few days before. *Clancy* was then carried before Sir *Roger L—*, where Apologies were made for him, as that being in Drink, he might mistake his Lordship's House for his own. And he alledged himself, That being affrighted by a Quarrel in the Street, he run in there to hide himself; and so was Discharged; for the times would not then bear a thorough Examination of the Matter.

As to Mr. *Cook's* Trial, it was brought on at the *Old-Baily* on Saturday, May 7. before the Lord Chief Justice *Treby*, &c. The Jury was call'd, and the Prisoner challeng'd 34; eleven of them; because they had been on Sir *John Friend's* Jury. So that there being Nine only Sworn, because there were not enow in Court, several of the Pannel being Summoned by wrong Christened Names, and about Eight or Nine Swearing that they were no Freeholders, the Trial was Adjourn'd till Wednesday the 13th, when it recommenced before the Lord Chief Justice *Treby*, Mr. Justice *Rooksby*, Mr. Baron *Powel*, and Mr. Baron *Powis*. The Council for the Prisoner were Serjeant *Darnel*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*; they pleaded

pleaded to have had the Indictment quash'd, because of the defect of the former Pannel, but their Arguments being fully answered, it was over-rul'd : They did also make some Exceptions to the Indictment, but being nothing material they submitted. The Prisoner desir'd the Advice of the Court, if it would not be a good Exception against any of the Pannel, if it could be prov'd, beforehand, that they had said he should be found Guilty, or suffer Damage, &c. which was answered in the affirmative. Whereupon, one of the Pannel was ask'd, If he had not said that Mr. Cock should be found Guilty, or Words to that effect ; which he denied. The Court would not suffer that Question to be ask'd at any more of the Jurors, saying, That they might as well ask them if they were not guilty of all the Crimes contain'd in the last Act of Grace, but if they could prove any thing against them they might, for no Man was oblig'd to accuse himself ; and it was opprobrious for any Man to have condemn'd the Prisoner before hearing. Then they proceeded to call over the Pannel, and the Prisoner ask'd every one of them, if they were Freeholders of 10 *l. per Annum*, and whether they had been upon the Grand Jury that found the Bill against him. The Court did thereupon tell the Prisoner, that his asking if they were Freeholders, was a favour allowed him the last time, which the Court were not oblig'd to grant, but however they would indulge him so far. Then they proceeded to call the Jury ; there were eight of the Pannel who swore that they were no Freeholders, and the Prisoner excepted against 35 ; but 12 being chosen, the Indictment was read, which was for Compassing and Imagining the Death of the King, &c. consulting with other Traytors about methods to restore the late King, and agreeing with them to send *Charnock* over to *France*, to move the late King to obtain 8000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, &c. from the French King to invade *England* ; and to assure the late King, in all their Names, that they would join

join him, on his Landing, with 2000 Horse. Before the Witnesses, to prove this, were examin'd, the Prisoner mov'd that they might not both be in Court, to hear what one another swore ; which the Court told him was not necessary to be granted, but that they would allow it him however. The King's Council, in opening the Indictment, gave the same Narrative of the design'd Invasion which we have had formerly ; and observ'd, that when they met in *May* last Year, they thought they had then a proper opportunity because of the King's absence, with most of the Troops in *Flanders* which should have defended us, and that they did also rely much on the discontents which they supposed were amongst the People. They added, That tho' the Assassination was the blackest part of the Plot, yet the Invasion, in the Eye of the Law, was equally a Compassing and Imagining of the King's Death ; and that the Assassination had never been undertaken, but on the prospect of a French Invasion to secure the Assassines, and that therefore the Invasion was not to be look'd upon as a diminutive Crime.

Then Captain *Porter* being call'd, he depos'd as to the Prisoners having been at a Consult in *May* last, at the *Old King's-Head* in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, with the Lord *Ailsbury*, Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Perkins*, Captain *Charnock* and himself ; and also at another Meeting at Mrs. *Mountjoys*, where he agreed with them to send *Charnock* to *France* with the Message above-mentioned. And did also depose, That when it was ask'd Sir *George Barclay* how they should escape after the Assassination, that he told them, That the late King would Land with the French Forces in five or six days after.

Then Mr. *Goodman*, who had never been made use of as an Evidence before, depos'd as to the Prisoners being at the Consult at the *Old King's-Head* in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, and agreeing to the aforesaid Message ; with this particular circumstance, That the Prisoner lean'd upon the Table when he

gave

gave his consent to send *Charnock* to *France*. And added, that all of them allow'd *Charnock* to promise, That they would join the late King with 2000 Horse, or more if they could, to cover his Descent, and that some debate happening about the number, *Sir John Friend* alledged, That the late King had so many Friends, that he might Land when he would ; which the Company disapprov'd, and said, That he was no Friend to King *James* who would Advise so.

The Prisoners Council endeavour'd to take off *Goodman's* Evidence ; first, by bringing the Record of a Conviction against him, for having promis'd 40 Guinea's to one *Amidi*, an Italian, to mix two Flasks of *Florence* Wine with Poyson, and to give the same to *Henry Duke of Grafton*, and *George Duke of Northumberland*, promising *Amidi* 100 l. when it was effected, and to maintain him, during his Life, beyond Sea ; for which *Goodman* was Fined 1000 l. and bound to his good Behaviour. And it appeared by the said Record, that he had satisfied the same the next Term after.

Then they produced one *Mr. Edwards*, whom they had Subpæna'd, and brought from Prison by *Habeas Corpus*, who swore, That *Goodman* told him that *Mr. Cook* was to be Tried for sending *Charnock* to *France*, and that *Cook* having sworn against him, either he or *Cook* must suffer ; adding, that it was a foolish thing to be hang'd, for if they should, all that would be said of them was, That they hang'd hand-somely, or died bravely.

Then *Cock*, Master of the *Kings-Head-Tavern* in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, and his two Drawers, were sworn, who deposed as to the Lord *Ailsbury*, and the other persons Dining there, and that the Lord *Ailsbury*, and Lord *Montgomery*, went away at four a Clock just after Dinner ; but that none of them saw *Goodman* there as they remembred.

In the next place, *Mr. De la Rue* was call'd upon by the Court, and depos'd as to *Edwards*, the first of the Prisoners Evidence, that he had known him at *St. Germain's* three years ago,

ago, where he told him, That he was Chaplain to the late Viscount of *Dundee* in *Scotland*; that he us'd to go by the Name of *Douglas*, and that he brought the List of *Charnock's* Assassines to Mr. *Porter*, of which himself was one, by the Name of *Douglas*. Then Captain *Porter* deposed the like, as to *Edward's* being in *Charnock's* List, and that he himself had given *Goodman* notice of the Meeting at the *Kings-Head*, and when he came thither, brought him up to the Room where my Lord *Ailsbury* and the rest were, and that he saw him take his leave of my Lord at the Chamber Door, and that *Goodman* staid there two hours after Dinner. And *Goodman* being confronted with *Cock*, told him, That tho' he pretended never to have seen him, yet he had been several times at his House, and that day of the Consult; particularly, when being ill, he ask'd him for some Brandy, which he promis'd to bring, and as good as any in *England*; whereupon *Goodman* ask'd him, what he would take for a Gallon of it.

The Prisoners Council insisted upon it, that *Goodman's* Evidence was not Credible, because of his being oppos'd by three others, and because of his having been formerly Convicted of the Poysoning Design before-mentioned. They did likewise insist on the Prisoner's Piety, on the tenor of his Life and Conversation, on his having declared his abhorrence of a French Invasion, and never having absconded, but walk'd publickly about for some Weeks after the Discovery. And the Prisoner himself being ask'd by the Court, if he had any thing to say before the Charge should be given to the Jury, he insisted upon the same things which his Council had done, pleaded the whole tenor of his Conversation, his love to his Country, his willingness to take the Oaths to the Government, and his wishes, that all those concerned in such black Designs against it, might come to due punishment; and took God to Witness, with many direful Imprecations, that he was no way concerned in the Invasion, and said that he must declare so at his Death.

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The King's Council, and the Lord Chief Justice *Treay*, answered the Objections of the Prisoner and his Council to this effect, That if *Goodman's* Evidence was false, then Captain *Porter's* must be so too, tho' it had been own'd to be true by dying Criminals, who had been Executed for the same Treason. That as to the Poysoning Design charg'd upon *Goodman*, it appeared, by the satisfaction accepted next Term after, that the Evidence upon which that Verdict was obtain'd against him, was not thought very credible; but however, he now stood Pardon'd, and seeing his being concerned in the design to Assassinate the King, which was a much higher Crime, did not make him incapable of being a legal Witness, much less could the Poysoning design do it. That as to *Goodman's* swearing to save his own Life, the Prisoner's Council had own'd, that no Conspiracies could be discovered but by such as had been in them, and it was the least that Mr. *Goodman* could do in gratitude, seeing the Government had given him his Life to discover those who were his Fellow Conspirators; and that his being afraid of Mr. *Cook's* swearing against him was of no weight, for each of them had reason to be afraid of one another, seeing they knew themselves Guilty, according as the Government should be pleas'd to make use of either of them for Evidence. That as to Mr. *Cook's* not absconding, it might proceed from his confidence that the Invasion was not discovered; for at first there was nothing talk'd of, but the Assassination, and the secret of the Invasion was not made publick till Sir *John Friend's* Trial. That the Prisoner's first Evidence was imprison'd for his concern in the Assassination, and, to be sure, would be willing to say any thing to save his Party. And, as to the Evidence of the Master of the *King's Head-Tavern*, and his Drawers, it was only Negative, the Drawers owning that Mr. *Goodman* might be there and they not know it. As to the Character of Piety given to the Prisoner, it was no more than what had been given to

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others

others in like circumstances, it being prov'd that Sir John Friend had attended Prayers, both at Church, and in his Family, for the Government, &c. And as for his solemn protestations of his Innocence, the like had been made by others in the same circumstances, and yet they confessed their Guilt at last. And, in fine, the Matter being left to the Jury to find him Guilty, or Not, according as they thought the Evidence credible or not credible, they withdrew about an hour, and brought him in Guilty.

And in the Evening, Sentence was pass'd upon him as usual in Cases of High-Treason.

On the 20th of May, Mr. Knightley, who had been formerly Arraign'd, and pleaded Not Guilty, was brought to his Trial at the Kings-Bench-Bar, before the Lord Chief Justice Holt, &c. and after he had held up his Hand, he acquainted his Lordship, and the Court, that he would not take up much of their time, and then read a Paper, wherein he thank'd his Lordship for his great Indulgence, in allowing him so long time, after his Arraignment, to prepare for his Trial, which, he said, he had spent in making his Peace with Heaven; he took notice, that what he had discovered before the Council, did militate against his own Life, and that he suppos'd Mr. Hall's came in upon his Confession and Discovery. He own'd that he had been unhappily engaged in the Assassinating Design much against his Judgment, and being once embark'd, was loath to withdraw for fear of being upbraided with Cowardice; that he was touch'd with the deepest sorrow for the same that it was possible for any Man to be, and desired the Lord Chief Justice, as a Privy-Councillor, to interceed for him with the Doves Justices; and so withdrawing his former Plea, pleaded Guilty, and threw himself entirely upon the King's Mercy. The Lord Chief Justice having ask'd Mr. Attorney whether he had any thing to say, he demanded Judgment against the Prisoner; upon which his Lordship answered, That it was

contrary to the Course of that Court to pronounce Judgment till four days after Conviction; if there were so many days in the Term; that there was no Precedent to the contrary; but *Staley's Case*, which was look'd upon as Erroneous, and then ordered him to be brought up again on the *Monday* following to receive Sentence; which was done accordingly, and Judgment pass'd upon him as usual in Cases of High-Treason. *Mr. Knightly* behaved himself all the time with much humility and submission. The Lord Chief Justice took the opportunity, after his Conviction, to acquaint the Lawyers at the Bar with the Irregularities that had happen'd in making Exceptions to Indictments, since the New Act for Regulating Trials in Cases of High-Treason had taken place, and gave it, as his Opinion, That the Exceptions ought to be made before Plea pleaded, seeing the Act allowed a Copy of the Indictment five days before Trial.

The Papers delivered by *Charnock, King and Key*, to the Sheriffs, not having been publish'd in the Impartial Account, it's thought fit to exhibit them here, tho' not in order of time.

A True Copy of the Papers delivered by Mr. Robert Charnock, Mr. Edw. King, and Mr. Tho. Key, to the Sheriff of London and Middlesex, at Tyburn, the Place of Execution, March 18. 1694.

Mr. CHARNOCKE's Paper.

THAT I might avoid Distractions, and be Compos'd as much as possible at the time of my Execution, I thought it much more proper to Communicate This to the Sheriffs, than to give my self the uneasiness of speak-

ing, leaving it to them to publish (if they should think convenient) for the satisfaction of the World; and in what I have to say, I have taken as much care as I could to be short, that I might not lose time in my greatest Concern.

As concerning an Invasion intended by King James upon England, and that there was certain Intelligence of it from Abroad, I presume every body was satisfied; and to the facilitating of which, I own that my self and some others did agree upon the Undertaking, To Attack the Prince of Orange and his Guards, for which I am now to Suffer; but I think my self obliged by all the Tyes imaginable, both of Conscience and Honour, to declare, That, as for any Order or Commission of King James's for Attacking the Prince of Orange, I neither saw, nor know of any; but have had frequent Assurances of his having rejected such Proposals when they have been Offer'd.

I confess I did hear that there was a Commission arriv'd for Levying of War, and which was natural to believe, if the King was in such a readiness to come over as was reported; but if there was any such Authority as that, I declare I never saw it.

As to what regards the Body of the *Roman Catholics*, I must do them this Justice, and which I dare be positive in, That they had no manner of Knowledge of this Design, nor do I believe it was Communicated to any other Party of such as are reputed the King's Friends, but carried on merely by a small number, without the Advice, Consent or Privy of any Parties whatsoever.

I ask forgiveness of all the World for what Offences or Injuries I have done to them; and I am (Bless'd Almighty God) in perfect Charity with all Mankind.

Robert Charnocke.

Mr.

Mr. KING's Paper.

I Am now within a few moments of Eternity, brought to this place by the Just Hand God in Punishment of all my Crimes ; but particularly of that, of which I have been lately Arraigned, and for which I stand here Condemn'd ; but I hope, that Goodness of God, which has given me a Sense of my Wickedness, will accept my Repentance, and shew Mercy on me ; which I hope to obtain thro' the Passion and Merits of my Redeemer, upon whom I intirely cast my self.

And that I may find his Mercy, I think my self oblig'd to do Justice to my Neighbour, that so none may suffer wrongfully on my account ; and therefore as I am soon to answer the truth of what I say before the Tribunal of God.

I First declare, That I never saw any Order or Commission of King James's promoting the Assassination for which I am Condemned : Neither do I know of any such Order or Commission.

Secondly, That this Design was not undertaken with any General Knowledge or Approbation of any Body of Men, either Catholick or Protestant.

Lastly, That I did not engage in it on presumption of any King-killing Principles that cou'd justify such an Undertaking, but was drawn into it by my own Rashness and Passion, for which and all other Sins I heartily beseech God to forgive me.

And I hope that such who think the Misfortune of their Imprisonment or Trouble, is deriv'd from my having been engag'd in this Enterprize ; or such to whom it has any ways given scandal, that they will admit me to their Pardon, as I freely and heartily forgive all Mankind. In this Dispo-

Disposition of a sincere Repentance and true Charity, I commend my Soul into the hands of God and hope to find Mercy from him. And for this I beg all your Prayers.

Edw. King.

Mr. KEY's Paper.

I Am now going to appear before the Living God; I trust in his Mercy, that he will forgive all my Sins committed to this last moment of my Life. God is just in all his Judgments, and I accept of this Death as the Punishment of Iniquities; I forgive all my Enemies, and hope through a hearty Repentance, and the Merits of my Saviour, to obtain Mercy.

Have mercy on me, O Father of Mercy, and through thy only Son forgive me all my Sins.

Thomas Key.

We had Accounts from beyond Sea, That his Majesty was received at the *Hague* with all imaginable demonstrations of Joy; the People flock'd thither from all the neighbouring Cities to see Him, whom God had so frequently and so wonderfully preserv'd; and his Majesty was Complimented upon his happy Arrival, and the discovery of the Plot by the States of *Holland*, the Ministers of the Congress at the *Hague*, and Envoys sent on purpose from the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and several other Printes of *Germany*.

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We had then, also Advices of the French *Thoulon* Fleets being come into the Ocean, and Sir George Rook with our Fleet sail'd to have met and fought them; but being prevented by contrary Winds, &c. they got into *Brest*, however they were so far disabled, and suffered so much by the sickness and death of their Mariners, that they were not in a condition to cover the Descent upon *England*, which the French gave out they would re-attempt upon their arrival, and so all the Reserves of our *Jacobites* hopes were frustrated; and the French found themselves under a necessity to send for their Galley-Slaves from the *Mediterranean*, to Man their Gallies in the Ocean, for the defence of their own Coasts, instead of infesting ours; the late King *James* having also return'd to *St. Germain* from *Boulogne* a considerable time before, because the French King had occasion enough for his Troops elsewhere, even tho' it had been possible for him to have made a Descent upon *England*.

So that he contented himself with detaching *M. de Nesmond* from *Brest*, and the Chevalier *Du Barr* from *Dunkirk*, with a Squadron of 7 or 8 Men of War each, to interrupt our Commerce, and endeavour the Surprisal of some *English* and *Dutch East-India* Ships Homeward-bound, and to secure some of their own Ships, who were returning with some of the Plunder of an *English* Factory at *Gambia* in *Guinea*. In the meantime, one of their Frigats of thirty Guns, whom they had sent to Advise *M. de Nesmond* of our Fleets being at Sea, that he might take care to avoid us, fell into our hands, from whom we understood their being in pain for *Nesmond*, to whose Squadron some of our Men of War had given Chase a little before; and Sir Geo. Rook having detach'd more Frigats in pursuit of them, arrived with our Fleet in *Torkay*, whether the Lord *Berkley* went to take the Command of them.

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The Seven Lords Justices, viz. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Dorset*, and Lord *Godolphin*, having entered upon the Administration of the Government, when they heard of His Majesty's arrival beyond Sea, the Earl of *Macklesfield* introduc'd *William Norris* Esq; and Dr. *Edward Norris*, to Their Excellencies, with an Association from the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, subscribed by above 40000 Hands, all Freeholders and Housekeepers; which was taken so much the more notice of, that such a great Number of Associators was found in a County reputed to have the greatest Number of *Jacobites* and *Papists* of any in *England*.

About this time also, the Commission for Constituting a Council of Trade past the Seals; the Commissioners being the Lord Keeper, the President of the Privy-Council, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, the first Commissioner of the Treasury, the first Commissioner of the Admiralty, *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*, *Ford* Earl of *Tankerville*, *Sir Philip* Medhouse, *William* Blathwait, *John* Pollexfen, *John* Lock, *Abraham* Hill and *John* Methwin Esquires, their Commission empowering them to Enquire into, and take an Account of the State and Condition of the General Trade of *England*, and also of the several particular Trades in all Foreign Parts, and how the same are respectively decay'd, and the Causes and Occasions thereof, and to Enquire into, and Examine what Trades are, or may prove hurtful, or may be made beneficial to the Kingdom of *England*.

The passing of this Commission was the more remarkable, that such a Council had been propos'd in the House of Commons, and that all those included in the Commission should be obliged to abjure the late King *James*; but that part of the Proposal was rejected a little before the discovery of the Plot, yet it was carried afterwards, That all

all Persons in Places of Power and Trust should Sign the Association, which was the same thing in effect.

There were Advices from beyond Sea at this time, that the late Queen of *England* continued unconsolable for the miscarriage of the Design in *England*, and that her Jewels were still in Pawn for part of the Money that carried it on.

Clancy the Peruke-maker, formerly mentioned to have been one of those that tampered with Captain *Porter* to go to *France*, and publish a Recantation of his Evidence, being committed to *Newgate*, he was found to be the Person who had hid himself under the Earl of *Dorset's* Bed in King *James's* time, a little after the following Letter had been sent to his Lordship.

My Lord,

YOUR Family has been always Loyal, and I am sorry you are not so; for their sakes I have a kindness for your Soul, prepare for Death, for, by the Eternal God, in three Days I will cut your Throat.

The Venetian Ambassadors, who had been sent from that Republick to Congratulate His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, being now upon their Return, Father *Vincent Cornelli*, Cosmographer to that State, being one of their Retinue, he had presented the King with His Majesty's own Picture curiously drawn, with an Embellishment round it, containing a short Account of his most remarkable Actions. He did also, after His Majesty was gone, present the Lords Justices with his own 4 Volumes of Geography, for His Majesty's Use; which were kindly received by their Excellencies, who gave Signior *Cornelli* a considerable Present. He had also presented the King with a Royal Almanack, wherein all the most remarkable things of His Ma-

Majesty's Life were set down, according to the Day and Month in which they happened, in form of an Almanack; so great was his Esteem for His Majesty, tho' the Grand Protector of a different Religion. The Ambassadors were each of them presented with His Majesty's Picture set in Gold, and garnish'd with Diamonds to a great value.

The design of the Conspirators being defeated, and apprehensions of a French Invasion over, the Government thought fit to make enquiry, which of those in Prison, or Custody, were fit to be discharged; and several having been released before, as Colonel *Tuston*, &c. on the 18th of May the following Persons were discharged by the Council, in order of Alphabet, viz. Captains *Aderly* and *Adam*, Mr. *Bingham*, *Brunoe*, *John Biggs*, Capt. *Tho. Brathwait*, *John Budgeon*, *Broome*, Brigadier *Clifford*, Mr. *Philip Constable*, *Arnout Caperville*, *William Constable*, *Crosby*, *Cornwallis*, *Collock*, *Draycot*, *Tho Dungan*, Sir *Richard Dutton*, *Edmund Elliot*, Lord *Fairfax of Gutlin*, *Charles Fairfax*, Lord *Gerard of Bromely*, *James Griffin*, *James Graham*, *Fergus Graham*, *Howard of Hoar Crosse*, Col. *John Hales*, *Bernard Howard*, Sir *Richard Hart*, *Geo Holman*, *Hele, Hall*, of *High Meddow*, *Rob. Howard*, Capt. *Herbert Henning*, E. of *Lichfield*, Sir *Ch. Littleton*, Sir *Roger L' EStrange*, *John Miton*, Sir *George Maxwell*, *Monimo*, Earl of *Peterborough*, *Plowden of Plowden*, *Charles Pearce*, Lieutenant *Richardson*, *William Rider*, Irish Lord *Rosse*, *Edward Rutter*, *John Roper*, *Rycant*, Sir *James Symmons*, Sir *Henry Smith*, Sir *Hen. Shiers*, Captain *Stobs*, Major *Soper*, *Simon Scroop*, Capt. *William Symmons*, Lieutenant Col. *Throgmorton*, Dan. *Thornborough*, Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, Vicars *John Wych*, Sir *Richard White*, *Geo. Westbrook*, and *Tho. Tarborough*.

And the Council did also Order, That all Horses taken up in England and Wales, of above 5 l. value, should be discharged, except such as belonged to Persons that absconded.

Since

Since that time, the late Bishops of *Bath and Wells*, *Peterborough*, and *Norwich*, *Dr. Wagstaff*, *Mr. W. Coleman*, *Mr. Oswell* a Minister, *Sir Femmet Raymond*, *Mr. Henry Atkinson*, *Mr. Peter Evans*, *Mr. Johnson*, *Capt. Robert Clark*, *Mr. Callow*, *Col. Bellasis*, *Major Haley*, *Mr. Langhorn*, and *Mr. Maffey*, were freed; and *Mr. Geo. Higgins*, Son to *Sir Thomas Higgins*, was also admitted to Bail. And *Mr. Cook* and *Mr. Snatt*, the two Absolving Parsons, were brought to the *Kings-Bench-Bar* by an *Habeas Corpus*, where they pleaded to an Indictment of High Misdemeanor, thinking to be Bailed, but being Committed by the Council, they were remanded to *Newgate*.

On *Monday, May 23*. The Captains *Middleton*, *Hopkins*, *Aldridge* and *Terry*, were discharged out of Custody. And *Dr. Lake*, Minister of *St. Mary-Hill*, who was committed to the *Tower* for a Seditious Letter, which he received from *Parson Baron*, was ordered to be admitted to Bail.

About this time one *Welsh*, who was about 18 Months before condemned to Dye, for giving the French an Account of our Maritime Affairs, being respited from death, and sent aboard the Fleet, was again found tardy, and sent for from the *Buoy of the Nore* by the Lords of the Admiralty, and committed to the *Marshalsea*.

On *Thursday, May 28*. *Col. Dudley*, and others, being impowered by a Commission, went to make an Enquiry for the King, into the Estate of *Mr. Caryl* of *Suffex*, being assisted by a Jury, and some Counsellors at Law; and notice having been given beforehand to the Friends of the said *Mr. Caryl*, and all others who pretend any concern therein, they were to sit on the *Saturday* following upon the said Inquisition. The Estate, according to common computation, consisted of three Mannors, valued at 2700 *l. per Annum*, and had near 10000 *l.* in Timber, &c. upon it. After the Return of the Enquiry by the Commissioners, the Lord *Cutts* is to have a Grant from His Majesty of the said Estate.

It's observable, that His Majesty was all along so indulgent to Mr. *Caryl*, that notwithstanding his being Secretary to the late Queen, yet the Profits of his Estate were duly return'd him beyond Sea ; but it appearing that he paid Sir *George Barclay* 800 *l.* with his own Hand, for carrying on the Assassination, he has been Outlaw'd since, and that Noble Lord, above-mentioned, has the promise of the Estate. It's also observed, that Mr. *Caryl* did lately build a new House upon the same, and preserved the Ancient Mansion from decay, which he had taken care to have repair'd and beautify'd just before the Discovery.

It's hop'd, that whatever defect of Method there may be in any part of this History, that the usefulness of the Matter may very well atone for it. We doubt not, but every body will be of Opinion, that the Thread of the Conspiracy is more easie to be discerned when the Story is thus connected, than when it lies scattered in several Papers ; and considering the great danger from which we have escap'd by the Goodness of God, the Author and Defender of our Religion, it's reasonable to suppose, that the Publick will be well satisfied to have such an account of it, as may be purchas'd at an easie rate, and read without much loss of time.

There's no true Protestant, who does not read with delight the account of the Deliverances which this Nation hath formerly receiv'd from Popish Plots and Conspiracies, and therefore seeing it is evident, beyond contradiction, that the last Deliverance is greater than any of the former, there's no reason can be given why we should not recount the dangers, which we are thereby delivered from, with equal delight.

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It is not to be controverted, if this Bloody Design had taken effect, but that we and our Posterity must have expected a perpetual Yoke of Slavery and Popery, the dismal consequences of which, every Man's thoughts may easily suggest; and as the most compendious way of bringing us into that deplorable state, they resolved upon the Murder of the King, as well knowing that the Head of the Government being taken off, the Foundations thereof must needs be Subverted, and all brought into Confusion and Desolation; and therefore such a Crime, is the highest that the Law of any Government takes notice of, and upon that account the Lives of Kings are made Sacred by the Laws, above all others, because if that be not safe, there can be no safety to any particular Person.

It appears, that this wicked design against the King's Life, hath been in agitation ever since the *La Hogue* Expedition, and hath had its ebbings and flowings, but was still pursued with much vigor, when the Party thought themselves Masters of an opportunity, either at Home or beyond Sea, which is enough to confute all the false Arguments made use of by the Faction, to insinuate, That this cursed design was only a rash enterprize of some hot headed Men; tho' we may very well allow them, that Rashness and Passion, which *King* own'd himself guilty of in his last Paper, are very necessary qualifications for those that would engage to put such horrid enterprizes in execution.

But the most surprizing thing in this Matter is, that any Protestants should concur in those Measures, which would unavoidably plunge us into Popery and Slavery; or that, indeed, any *Englishman*, be his Religion what it will, should have so little Love to his Country, as to engage in a Design to take away the Life of a King, who so generously ventur'd it for the Rescue of our oppressed Liberties, and doth daily expose his Royal Person to the most imminent dangers, for the preserving and maintaining our Laws and Properties,
against

against the Power and Violence of our Ancient and Common Enemies the French ; certainly our Gallant Ancestors, who did such Wonders in the Fields of *Agin-court*, *Poitiers*, and *Cressy*, to maintain the Title of *England* to the Crown of *France*, &c. could never have thought that any of their Posterity would have become such degenerate Monsters, as to conspire against the Life of their Natural Prince, in order to subject their Country to a French Yoke ; or, which is the same thing, to invite in a French Army to restore an Abdicated Prince, who had trampled upon our Laws and Liberties.

Nor is it to be supposed, That our Protestant Fore-Fathers in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, when the Chief of them, and especially the Bishops, solicited that Princess to cut off *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, who was, according to the then Laws, the undoubted Heiress of the Crown, because they foresaw by the Plots, whereof she then stood convicted, that her accession to the Throne must be attended with the unavoidable Ruine of their Laws and Religion. It is not supposable, I say, that they could think that any succeeding Protestants should become so Zealous for the Restoration of a Popish Prince, the whole Course of whose Life hath been a continued Conspiracy against the Protestant Religion ; especially when God by a wonderful Providence had rid us of him, and driven him out of the Land by his own Fears, with little more than a Noise of Enemies ; as he drove the *Syrians* from before *Samaria* by a fabled Noise of Horse-men and Chariots ; or as the *Hittites* and *Amorites* were driven out of the Land of *Canaan* by a Hornet, which went before the Troops of the *Israelites*. Just like the Pannick Fear which seiz'd upon that Prince and his Troops at *Salisbury*, upon a Rumour of the Prince of *Orange's* advance towards him.

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It's true, that all this will be flouted at as Cant and Stuff, by such who are sorry for the Discovery, or know too much of the Conspiracy ; and may, perhaps, be disrelisht'd by those who are good enough Friends to the Government ; but for whom such Speculations are too low ; or that may perhaps think them not proper to be join'd with the preceeding Narrative. As to those who are Enemies to the Government, no other is expected at their Hand : And for the other sort, it's hop'd that they will easily pardon this Digression, which is meerly the Product of Zeal for the Government, and may be useful to the meaner Sort who read the preceeding Sheets, and are not so well able to make Observations. Certainly there can never too much be said, to possess all Men with an horror for such Principles and Practises as are those of the Conspirators ; and tho' it be true, that it's both Human and Christian to pity those who have brought Misery upon themselves by what Methods soever, yet there's no reason (let the *Jacobites* say what they please) that Justice should not have its due Course against a Sett of Men who had no pity upon their Country, which they Plotted to bring under the greatest Confusion and Desolation ; who had no pity upon the best of Kings, and the best of Men, but persisted Barbarously in their Resolution to Assassinate him, and that without any Remorse, tho' they had met with one disappointment after another, and who, indeed, have no 'pity upon themselves, but choose rather to die breathing out their Revenge, as is evident from the last Papers of all of them hitherto Executed, than to discover the Accomplices of their horrid Crimes, or to Admonish others to beware of the like. Nay, so far are they from it, that they do rather justify themselves, as having done nothing but their Duty, and are so little sensible of the Guilt of their own Blood, with which they are Justly Chargeable themselves, or of the
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Cruel Designs they were engaged in, which had they taken effect, would have made the Nations swim in Blood, that they are hardened by the Absolving Parsons, and others, who make them believe, that mounting from the Sledge to the Cart, is the first step to Heaven, so as to make application to God himself, with a tremendous boldness, as sufferers for his Cause, and to threaten our Sovereign with a severer Execution, because Justice is executed upon them, who had so barbarously conspir'd against his Sacred Life:

Tantum Religio potuit suadere Malorem.

F I N I S.

